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[SIXPENCE.]

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.



thought of Charters or Constitutions but as things to be dreaded when forced upon Royalty, and, if asked for by the people, to be refused. He died, and made no sign of repentance for the breach of faith, leaving the legacy of his promise to his son; and since his accession there has always been a report and rumour of something immense being in preparation for the Prussian people. The Constitution was always coming; and, seeing that it never came, the

OME three and thirty years ago, Frederick William, the late King of Prussia, with his armies shattered, his capital conquered and his crown in the dust, under the heavy pressure of that affliction which fell on all the Royalities of Europe, while the star of Napoleon was in its zenith, taking advantage of the national spirit of his people, threw himself upon their patriotism, and said, "Win me back my throne, and I will give you freedom and a Constitution." The Germans rose almost *en masse*; fought with an energy that cannot be inspired by the drill sergeant—fought, in fact,

as a people, and restored the Monarchy. And from the moment that Frederick William felt himself tolerably firm again in his seat, with a treachery that could not be surpassed by a Bourbon, he forgot his promise, broke his Kingly word, and never

most hopeful gave up hoping, and the most patient began to protest. Men wrote books in which it was claimed, and thereupon the writers were banished; poets wrote songs—once pensive, as the strains of Moore; latterly, fierce and bloody, as the lyrics of the *Nation*—and were exiled or pensioned, according to circumstances—but at all events put to silence; and when students over their beer sang the songs so written, with harmonies inspiring to hear and most portentous choruses, they were forthwith imprisoned. The Prussian Government had taught them all to sing, but could in no wise permit such a use of the faculty. So, between writers of books and poets and patriotic singers, the Prussian officials had an anxious time of it. Ever and anon, there appeared beyond the frontier, some work or poem, which, being instantly proscribed, was, of course, universally read, and the burden and theme of books, poems, and songs, were always—the Prussian Constitution. It was so much written and talked about, in fact, that it had become one of the standing bores of European politics—one of those subjects that never can be got rid of—that no amount of indignation can affect, and no quantity of learning make intelligible, such a subject as the Spanish Marriage is beginning to be. The Prussian Constitution has been under discussion for thirty years, and nobody believed anything in the shape of it would ever see the light; when, all at once, it burst upon the world, on the 3rd of this present month of February, 1847. As a phenomenon, it is worth a little examination.

"Some fine morning," says an acute German writer, "we shall be ordered to be free; and then we shall venture it." This liberty at the word of command, and freedom, "by permission of the authorities," is at present the only mode in which Germany can progress; not even the germ of a popular Government, or any means by which the mass of the community can act upon and influence the governing body, exist. Improvement must either come as a grant and favour from the supreme power, or be wrested from it by a national convulsion. As the power that can withhold altogether,

can, of course, give as little as it chooses, it will surprise no one to hear that what is called the new Prussian Constitution is a mere mockery, judged by the standard that constitutional countries will apply to it. It will appear more valuable to the Germans; but, even to them, it will bring vexation and disappointment; and it is doubtful whether the irritation it will excite will not far outweigh the advantage of it; an excess of caution generally defeating itself.

The changes the Germans claim are as much social as political; thus open courts of justice, the confronting of accuser and accused, the *viva voce* examination of witnesses, and the publicity of all legal proceedings, are almost the first elements of social security and human justice; they are quite independent of political forms of Government. The chaos of Prussian jurisprudence, both in civil and criminal cases, with all its feudal characteristics, its processes strangely at variance with modern usages, the utter dependence of the Judges and officials on the Crown, weigh heavily on the people. An extensive legal reform would give more relief than even political changes; the community is fully prepared for it; while, cast loose into a greater political freedom, they would be, for a time, without the self-guidance which can only be developed by time and custom; and the want of it might not be without a degree of danger. Of all this mass of evil, the new Constitution does not touch a single item.

The Freedom of the Press, or, as Milton better terms it, "the liberty of unlicensed printing," is another great social right, the want of which is a continual affliction to a highly instructed people. The strict censorship is one of the greatest anomalies of Germany, and all that the Governments do for education without it is but a deception. It may be safely said that a perfect Freedom of the Press, which is only conversation in another form and on a greater scale, is better worth having, without any system of State Education at all, than the best of State teaching with a continual chaining up of discussion: the quiet it secures is but apparent; the stillness is not healthy; it is the repose of decay, in which principles and



SEA-LION HUNT OFF CALLAO, COAST OF PERU.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

creeds rot and lose all their vigour. In what country has religion become so degraded as in the cradle of the Reformation? All that is not the coldest rationalism is perfect indifference, among the wealthy and educated; in the masses, the boasted enlightenment that is said to leave no village without its school, has not prevented the most astounding exhibition of credulity the world has seen since the Crusades—the pilgrimage to the “holy coat” at Treves. Nowhere are the destructive theories of the Communists and Socialists so widely spread as in Austria (the Gallician massacres in bloody proof), and Prussia. A Free Press would have kept up a wholesome agitation on all disputed points, and creeds and doctrines attacked would have found zealous defenders; but the paternal Governments of the Continent forbid the antidote; while the poison filters through society in secret and undetected. There is more of the vital spirit of religion in America and England, with their Free Press and public discussions, than in the over-governed communities, where the censorship sits like an incubus on all men's thoughts, and allows no one “to speak the thing he will.” The new Constitution changes nothing in this direction; and the nation that gave the invention of printing to the world has but a permissive use of it in any case; the exercise of its best and mightiest powers being altogether forbidden.

Having stated so much that this long-expected gift does not do, it is fitting perhaps to explain what it does; what is the purport and value of this production over which the spirit of an enlightened Government has sat brooding for more than a generation, and which is now drawn

Mature and perfect from its dark retreat
Of thirty years!

There are eight provincial Diets, or assemblies, in Prussia, the members of which are elected; but their powers have no resemblance whatever to those of the legislative bodies of constitutional countries; it is difficult to give an idea of their functions, they are so completely negative. They cannot originate any law, or refuse any tax; they can only deliberate on the measures proposed by the Crown, humbly offer “advice” upon them, which may or may not be taken, and “petition” when more than usually courageous; but the petition is negative if there is only one vote against it; and if it passes, must be revised by the Committee of the Diet, who are invariably the mere creatures of the Crown. The Diets have no veto upon anything, and with a general law that affects the whole kingdom they have nothing to do; they can only consider it so far as it touches the particular province, and then they can but advise and petition as before, both advice and petition being considered “disrespectful”; and, if pressed, little less than rebellion. All these Diets without powers, the King, by the new Constitution, calls together at Berlin in one assembly, to be called the United Diet of Prussia, sitting in two bodies, one formed of the princes of the blood, the nobles, princes, counts, and peers of the states and provinces; this will be a kind of House of Peers; the other body will consist of the representatives of the gentry, the towns, and boroughs; but as any number of cyphers brought together will not make a sum without at least a unit added to them, so one function is created that the thing might not be altogether purposeless; they will have a control over the creation of all new loans or fresh taxes, except under urgent circumstances, in time of war. In all other matters, they have only the “liberty of advising,” as before. It is shrewdly suspected that, if the finances of Prussia had been in a sound state, no Constitution would ever have made its appearance. But the necessities of Kings have always driven them at last to get money somehow—and there are but two ways of doing it. One is to take it without asking, making the power of doing so the warrant for it; the other is to get the people themselves to be a party to the transaction. The day for the first and simpler process has passed away, and nothing is left but to try the second. But it will be seen that no more power is given to the popular representatives than is absolutely essential to the purpose. Properly used, however, even this slight hold of the great instrument, money, may be turned to good account.

The only fear is that the Institution thus created by Royal decree, having no hold upon the people at large, may be destroyed as easily as it was evoked. We have little faith in things that depend only on Royal signatures: real Constitutions are the gradual growth of ages. We do not see the consequence of a refusal on the part of the Diet to consent to a loan or allow a tax: can it not be reduced to its former insignificance, if at all unmanageable? We imagine so. But if, with time, it can make itself valuable, and worth defending—if it can gather round it any amount of popular feeling and enthusiasm—then, trifling with it may become dangerous; and there is a possibility of its surviving to deal with more things than loans and taxes. But, at present, the Royal Frankenstein may look on his creation without the least dread: it is the tamest and feeblest of animated things. We involuntarily judge it by an English standard. To Germans, living under as perfect a despotism as ever existed, from the days of Nimrod down to those of Nicholas, it may have a far greater value.

SEA-LION HUNT BY THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP “CALYPSO.”

(SKETCHED AND DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

THE *Calypso* having, on a previous short cruise outside the Island of San Lorenzo (which forms the harbour of Callao), passed in the neighbourhood of a barren rock, detached about three miles from the main island, there were observed backing on its face an enormous number of Sea-Lions (*Platyrrhinus leoninus*) of great size, and most singular appearance. This unusual sight operated so powerfully upon the destructive propensities of the “gentlemen sportsmen” on board, that our worthy Captain was solicited to allow us to measure our strength against these giants, who, although reported to be generally inoffensive, are allowed to be quite willing and able to defend themselves when provoked. Our chief having entered readily into our proposed amusement, the *Calypso* got under way on the afternoon of the 20th of November, and stood out to sea. After working to windward, during the night we found ourselves, about mid-day on the 21st, at the distance of a mile from our ground. Two boats were then lowered, and having been manned by eight officers and twenty blue-jackets and marines, selected as the crack shots of the ship, armed with muskets and bayonets, with a proper quantum of boarding pikes and tomahawks, in the probable event of our coming to close quarters with our antagonists, we shoved off. The boats were commanded by Lieutenant M., a hardy son of the heather, whose rifle has whilom signed the death-warrant of many an “antlered monarch” on his native hills. After a short row, we descried our chase in considerable number on a rock which sloped from a height about 80 feet gradually to the water. We approached them with caution and in perfect silence; and, having rounded a small point which hid us from their view, we suddenly pulled straight for the rock. Oh! moment of triumph! The animals then first appearing to comprehend their disagreeable position, rose simultaneously; and, roaring loudly, made a rush down the hill. After having given them a rattling volley, which told severely on the dense mass, we threw ourselves out of the boats—an operation attended with some difficulty, owing to the heavy surf, but which fortunately produced no worse result than a thorough drenching to most of us, and, alas! to our ammunition. Once on land, we applied ourselves to intercept the retreat of those who had not gained the water, now discoloured with the blood of the killed and wounded. Our boatswain had a narrow escape from a huge patriarch, who tried to roll him over; while one of the men, who was labouring to drag on shore a huge fellow who had “shuffled off his mortal coil” in the *melee*, was washed away with his prize, and could only save himself by relinquishing his hold on his prisoner. The island being now clear, we fired a few desultory shots at those we saw swimming round us, and re-embarked without accident,

regaining the ship after a most exciting chase, and with the additional luck of harpooning a fine fellow from the boat. Upon our arrival on board, the spoil was skinned; the flesh and liver furnishing no unpalatable meal to many of the men. The scene of our exploit was covered with guano.

The landing has been faithfully sketched by a member of the Gun-room Mess.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Although the Court is at present in slight mourning for the Austrian Arch-Duke, the Royal Family do not suspend their amusements. There has been, within the last two or three days, a performance of the Italian Opera at the Tuilleries; the only difference being in the toilette of the ladies, who all wore white or grey: the opera selected was “L'Elisir d'Amore.” The birthday of the young Duchess de Montpensier was celebrated at the Palace by a little *Bal Costumé*, on which occasion the graceful young Spaniard wore one of the charming costumes of her own country, that of an Andalusian *Maja*, just sent her from Madrid by her Royal sister. Her young husband was likewise dressed in a Spanish costume; while the Duke and Duchess of Aumale wore Italian dresses. The life of the party, however, was the Prince de Joinville, the most stirring and high-spirited of Louis Philippe's sons. He wore the costume of a *Checcard*: its principal features being an immense cocked hat half crushed in, a long rainbow coloured feather, and enormous wide-mouthed boots. With his face smeared over in Indian fashion, and a long rifle in his hand, which he managed with great dexterity, he offered a perfect type of a Carnival costume, and greatly amused all the lookers-on.

Fancy balls are very numerous this year. In the general depression of society, this is the amusement which claims most favour. Your countrymen enter into them eagerly; and I know none of these entertainments which have surpassed in spirit or splendour that given the other day by the rich Englishman, Mr. G—; at which the whole society of the *Chaussée d'Antin* was present.

I have just heard of a singular instance of the influence of modern literature amongst us. As you well know, the name of the hero of the popular melodrama, “L'Auberge des Adrets,” *Robert Macaire*, has passed into a proverb for hypocritical roguery; and, as you likewise know, there have not been wanting those who have feigned to discover that the character was designed as an attack upon a certain august personage here. Be that as it may, it is certain that the name is in the worst odour, and, unfortunately, there is none more common amongst us. At this moment, there are more than fifty petitions lying in the hands of the official authorities, from different individuals, desiring permission to change this detested patronymic. As the *ne plus ultra* of ill-luck, however, a merchant who lives in the Rue Pavée, bears the Christian name of Robert, in addition to the surname of Macaire; and, in the petition which he has likewise sent in, he states, that if he is not allowed to adopt another cognomen, he will be obliged to give up the business which he has held for a long time, and which his father handed down to him. Really, the author of the piece must have it on his conscience, to have reduced so many respectable individuals to be ashamed of the name they bear. A yet graver affair is one in which Alexandre Dumas is compromised. In one of his recent novels—“La Dame de Montmoreau”—he has introduced the character of one of the ancestors of the Marquis d'Epinay Saint Sue, a man of high birth, who, naturally jealous of his family honour, has been grievously offended by the miserable part this celebrated writer has assigned to this personage in the novel, and has, consequently, brought an action for damages against M. Dumas on this score. The latter, however, is not the only French author who has taken strange liberties with the memory of defunct historical personages; and I have just heard that a member of the family of Borgia was about to bring an action of 100,000 francs damages against Victor Hugo, for libelling the character of his ancestress, Lucrezia. Truly, on the system pursued by the modern French dramatists and novelists, of introducing assassinations, poisonings, and crimes of every description into each chapter of their works, every one will naturally feel much solicitude that neither his name nor his ancestry may be brought into notice by these gentlemen.

An amusing anecdote of Alexandre Dumas is now making the *tour* of the Parisian drawing-rooms. He was some time back in the habit of receiving his friends daily, at his villa of St. Germain, where he kept open house. One day his servant came to announce to him that there was no champagne left in the cellar. “Well,” said M. Dumas, “you must send for some.” “Yes, to Paris,” answered the man; “but meanwhile what is to be done, for the wine-merchant here insists upon being paid in advance?” “Here is the money, then,” said his master; “go and order some.” A few days after, however, the master found out that it was his own wine from his cellar that his servant was thus selling him in retail! “You rascal,” said the novelist, “you have robbed me! I give you warning! But stay—as you are a clever rogue, I'll keep you only in future when you sell me my own wine, remember you give me credit!” Of this story we will say, *Se non è vero è ben trovato*. M. Dumas has certainly the talent of making himself talked of. As an instance of his popularity we may quote the name bestowed on the *Bœuf Gras* which is to parade this capital next Tuesday: it is called Monte Christo!

FRANCE.

There is no political news of importance in the Paris papers. The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied in discussing the Address. The paragraph relating to the financial position of France has been amply debated by the Chambers; and the journals also devote several leading articles to it. The weather in France has been as severe as in England, and many of the roads were impassable, so that many mails from the country were due in Paris on Tuesday morning.

In the course of the debate on the Address on Thursday (last week), M. Thiers made a speech which cannot fail to excite great attention. He condemned the course pursued by the French Ministry in regard to the Spanish marriages, and entered into the subject at considerable length; but the part of his speech calculated to create the most interest here was that in which he referred to England. We subjoin it:—

“The real alliance for France,” said M. Thiers, “is that of England. It is said, there are rivalries between France and England. I know this; but tell me of a country which has sympathies without rivalries. Do rivalries render an alliance between England and France impossible? No! and I am certain that if England was shown a great aim to be attained, she is too enlightened to ask sacrifices unworthy of us. I cannot help saying that I am deeply afflicted by the policy which has been proposed in this tribune. You are, it is said, at variance with the Northern Courts and England, and you are thus reduced to isolation. I have been told that this alliance is good at certain times, and bad at others; and that there is the greatest confidence to be placed in the good-will of the Tories. I know this. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen are the great spirits and the noble hearts on whom implicit faith can be placed—who agitate questions which affect the happiness of humanity; but I avow that my sympathies are much more with the Whigs, and the repugnance which some seem to feel to them is, I think, founded with that for the Radicals. They object that in 1840 the Whigs were opposed to France. That accusation is ill founded; and the proof is that, at the end of 1840, our Cabinet signed with those Whigs a treaty which testified, on the contrary, a great degree of confidence on the part of France. What a moment you have chosen to disturb the alliance with England! The moment when Cracow was the theatre of an attempt which you did not foresee, though all the world announced it. This is the moment which you have chosen to effect the Spanish marriages, and to render England discontented.” M. Thiers concluded by saying:—“I repeat I am for the English alliance; I do not seek for popularity, but I am far from despising it. I respect the French nation and Royalty, and that is the reason I have told to-day to the nation and to Royalty the whole truth.”

On the following day, M. Guizot replied to M. Thiers, and entered into an elaborate defence of the course which the French Government had adopted relative to the Spanish marriages. M. Guizot argued that Lord Aberdeen agreed with his views before the interview at Eu, and said he had acted in concert with that nobleman. “I establish, then,” said M. Guizot, “that our situation with Lord Aberdeen was as I have stated; and I may add that never was any mention made between Lord Aberdeen and myself of the Treaty of Utrecht; never was there a word spoken of any right; never did Lord Aberdeen make any objection to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta. (Hear, hear.) Such was the situation in the month of June; let us now take the month of July. Let me here be permitted to throw aside all idea of comparison between the Whigs and the Tories with respect to the policy that France ought to follow relative to England. These distinctions have lost their value in the present day. All parties in that country are equally devoted to her interests: all are equally animated by a friendly feeling towards France. To convince yourselves of this, you have only to glance over the debates of Parliament, and examine the speeches of all the chiefs of party in England; from the Tories to the Radicals—from Lord George Bentinck to Mr. Roebuck—all employ the same language, express the same desire for friendly relations and good intelligence between France and England. Nor do I forget that, in more difficult times, the Whigs were the true friends of France.” M. Guizot went on to argue that France would have failed in her relations with Spain if she had, under the circumstances, refused the propositions of the Spanish Government, and that she would have thus thrown Spain under the influence of England. M. Guizot thus defended himself from the imputation of having acted dishonourably, and protested against the introduction of the name of the King by some of the English papers:—“I now arrive at the question of honourable dealing. For my part, I have never accused the intentions or good faith of any one, but in discussing have always assumed that there were only errors and faults of conduct. I have always respected and observed this rule in every situation; the liberty and dignity of diplomatic relations and of parliamentary discussions depend on it. Whatever, therefore, may be the conduct observed towards me, or by whom, I shall always follow this course. I protest first of all against the introduction of a name which has been improperly employed at London in this discussion. Not more abroad than at home, not more between two constitutional Governments than in each individually, ought that name to be mixed up in political discussions. To introduce it, to make use of it, is conduct deserving of the strongest censure. (Hear.) I shall, as I do at present, always protest against such a violation of constitutional rules, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (Movement.) I now enter into the question of good faith, and what is called *procedés*, and in doing so I feel the necessity of laying textually before the Chamber the documents and the language of the Government. I speak not of documents concocted after the event has taken place, and for the purpose of defence, but of documents that passed during the conduct of the affair. The Chamber will see that everywhere—at London, at Paris, and in Spain—our pro-

ceedings have been upright and honourable, such as they ought to be between Governments that respect each other. (Here the Hon. Minister read a long despatch, written by himself, in which he expressed surprise at the reproach made by Lord Palmerston of a failure of *procedés*, insisted on the facts which intimated on the part of the English Government, not a policy of cordial understanding, but an isolated one; and indicated that France might also have an isolated policy in Spain.) Such, he continued, was our conduct at London, departing in no respect from the consideration and good faith which the Government of Great Britain had a right to expect from the French Cabinet.” The Minister next denied that M. Bresson had used any improper influence at Madrid, or that the consent of Queen Christina had been wrung from her in a drunken orgie, as had been asserted. Here is M. Guizot's answer to the charge that he had deceived Lord Palmerston as to the time of the marriage:—“When I informed Lord Normanby that the marriages were settled, he asked if they would both be concluded at the same time. I replied that they would not, and I was right in so replying, for at the moment at which I spoke not only was nothing as yet decided, but we were labouring at Madrid to prevent the simultaneousness of the two marriages. The Queen Mother insisted strongly on that point; but we opposed it, and M. de Bresson wrote to me that he had had to contend a whole day against Queen Christina. We were then in the right in saying that the two marriages would not be simultaneous, for we laboured to prevent them, and M. de Bresson, in order to obtain that point, even went the length of threatening to annul all that had been done. At a later period, however, M. de Bresson wrote word that the Spanish Ministers manifested deep regret that the marriage of the Infanta had not been announced to be celebrated at the same time as that of the Queen.”

Our Ambassador pointed out to us incontestable dangers in delaying the marriage of the Infanta; we were pledged not only in honour, but also in policy, to agree to the simultaneousness of the marriages; we had still many shoals to avoid; the Spanish Cabinet might go out of office. Our Ambassador every day became more urgent, and we agreed to the measure. Just as much as I was right on the 1st and 2nd of September, in saying that the marriages would not take place at the same time, so was I right, on the 4th of September, on deciding that they should be simultaneous. It is true that I did not inform Lord Normanby of it; but I think I should have been wanting in the most common prudence if, in presence of a declared and an active opposition, I had given Lord Palmerston time to prepare his weapons. (Acclamation.) I now arrive at the second despatch of the English Ambassador, dated the 25th September, and to the conversations which I had with him. I have a few preliminary remarks to offer. When an Ambassador does me the honour to call on me and to ask me questions, it is not to an interrogatory that I submit; I am in such a case bound to the truth, but I only reply as far as suits the interest of my country. (Applause from the centre.) After some remarks to the effect that he was not bound to be too candid to Lord Normanby, as he “felt himself in the presence of an adversary,” M. Guizot reiterated his assertion that he had acted with good faith, and he traced these as the consequences of what had been done. “We are evidently in a better situation with respect to Spain than we were before the marriages. These marriages were contracted freely, and the elections that took place afterwards in Spain were also made in full liberty. At the present moment the Spanish Cabinet is undergoing a change. But does not that completely prove the independence of Spain—the free play of her institutions? Yes; the Ministry which concluded the marriages gives up its place to another; but is that a reaction against us? No; for one of the principal members of the new Cabinet was the reporter on the marriages in the Cortes. There is no anti-French movement—there is free play of institutions—that is all, and our policy sustains no injury! Such is our position with respect to Spain. A word on England: Deceive not yourselves—the interests, the instincts, the causes of action which induce England and France to desire to live well together, in spite of so many circumstances incessantly arising in opposition to harmony, are so powerful, that they will surmount passing dissensions. England believes that what has occurred is injurious to the liberty and the foreign policy of Spain. I trust to time to prove to England that there may be good relations between France and Spain, without dependence on the part of the latter country. England believes herself to be threatened in the Mediterranean. This is a serious error. When the treaty of Utrecht was concluded, the influence of England in the Mediterranean was not what it is at present. That treaty gave Gibraltar to England, but then she had not yet Malta, on the other side. For the last hundred years the equilibrium of the treaty of Utrecht has been always broken for the benefit of England and to our detriment. The possession of Algeria and the good intelligence between France and Spain, are at the most but a compensation for what England has acquired.” M. Guizot proceeded to congratulate France that the affair of these marriages was the first thing which France had effected single-handed since the Revolution of 1830, and concluded in these words:—“Be assured that this event has strengthened us in Spain, and given us strength in Europe, particularly in the ideas of the secondary Powers, who witness with joy the success of our policy. Let us not, then, depart from the line of policy which I have traced out. With Spain, good relations and common interests; with England, good conduct and sentiments of kindness; with the Continental Powers, provided you persevere in the policy of Conservatism (loud interruption on the Left)—if it is necessary every instant to re-commence the struggles which we have sustained in this Chamber—if it be again necessary to prove that the policy of order and Conservatism is not one of abasement, but that it has increased and honoured the name of France in Europe (approbation in the Centre, murmurs on the Left)—discussion is no longer possible. We must both start from points already settled—results obtained by our discussions here during the last seventeen years. No; the policy of order and of Conservatism has not humbled France, but it has elevated her, has doubled her influence, and has made her name respected in Europe. And, if that policy had not been followed, we should not have been in a state to have resolved the question of the Spanish marriages; or rather the decision would have been against you.” (Loud marks of approbation, followed by great agitation.)

Ultimately, the original paragraph of the Address, expressing a firm confidence that the peace of the world was assured, was agreed to, an amendment proposed by M. Berryer having been rejected.

The *Sibole* announces that M. Guizot is to retire, owing to his speech in the Chamber being offensive to the English Ministry. It is right to observe that a similar rumour prevailed in London a few days ago, and we have not received any authentication of it.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 30th ult., publishes some details of an affair which took place on the 10th, between the troops under command of General Herbillon and the tribe of Ouled Djellal, by which it appears that Bou Maza had, a few hours before the combat, been with the tribe, and so excited them against the French, that they resolved upon making a vigorous resistance against any attack. The first attempt under Chef-de-Bataillon Billon was a failure; that officer was killed, and the three companies under his orders were compelled to retreat, carrying with them 18 dead, and 65 wounded. Some time afterwards General Herbillon himself came up with about 600 men, and attacked the Arabs with so much ardour, that they offered their submission, after having had 63 killed and about 100 wounded. The offer of submission was accepted by the general, on the condition of a large fine being paid. This was agreed to, and on the following day the tribe had already paid half the amount stipulated.

SPAIN.

After much difficulty, the new Ministry has been formed, and on the 28th ult. the members took the oaths before the Queen and in presence of the ex-Premier, M. Isturiz. Its members are:—

The Marquis de Casa Irujo (Duke de Sotomayor)—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Bravo Murillo—Minister of Grace and Justice.

M. Manuel Seijas Lozano—Minister of the Interior.

M. Mariano Roca de Togores—Minister of Public Instruction, Commerce, and Public Works.

M. Ramon Santillan—Minister of Finances.

General Pavia—Minister of War.

M. Baldasano (*ad interim*)—Minister of Marine.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 1st inst. have reached us, from which we learn that Saldanha was pursuing his favourite policy of delay. His headquarters were at Agueda, a town south of the Vouga, about thirty miles from Coimbra. He had dispersed columns of his army to take military possession of the province of Baer before he advanced. The old Royalist, General Povos, had accepted from the Junta of Oporto the military command of Beira. He assumed the command, and raised the white standard of the Junta in Guarda, on the 17th ult. He retired with some troops on the 22nd, from the town, at the approach of Baron Solla's division.

Saldanha's system has already told upon Oporto; for, in addition to the desertion of 300 men to his side, deserters were still going over to him from the town; and a force of some hundred men, which was lately sent from Oporto to effect a diversion in the direction of Braga, was found to be so demoralised that it was necessary to march them back immediately to their quarters.

A conspiracy had been discovered on board the *Diana* frigate, in which the prisoners of Torres Vedras were confined under the guns of Belem Castle. This baffled attempt to escape caused no little excitement in Lisbon. It was greatly augmented by the announcement that Bonfim, Conde de Villa Real, Celestino, and all the captains, majors, and colonels, to the number of thirty-six, were instantly to be sent off, it was said to Angola. The thirty-nine were separated from the inferior officers, who were to remain prisoners in the Tagus; they were put on board the vessel that was made ready for sea; the captain received sealed orders, and was to have weighed anchor. It is impossible to describe the effect produced on the public mind by this measure. The warmest supporters of the Government were astounded and indignant, and the deepest and most painful sympathy was felt universally when it was known that the young dying wife of the Count Villa Real was taken from her bed and carried in a sedan chair on board, to bid a last adieu to her husband. The Duchess of Terceira hurried to the Palace and besought the Queen to revoke the order for the banishment of those officers. She represented the effect that the news was likely to produce in Oporto, and the severity and danger to which it would expose her husband. The Queen did not resist the appeal. The departure of the vessel was countermanded, and the question was to be submitted to a Council of State. It seems, also, that influential strangers—the English Admiral and English Minister—solicited and advised a revocation of the order, as likely to produce no other than a most prejudicial effect to the Royal cause.

The protest of the foreign bondholders has produced its effect, and the decree of last August, deducting 20 per cent. from the dividends on the foreign bonds, has been annulled.

One of the letters by the *Iberia*, which brought the above intelligence, contains a report of the total defeat of the Miguelite portion of the Rebel army, under General Macdonnell, at Saborosa, and the death of the General, who was u down by one of the Queen's troops.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and Count Alexander Mensdorff, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday, escorted by a party of the First Regiment of Life Guards, for the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway. The august party were conveyed from Slough to the Paddington terminus by a special train, and from Paddington proceeded, in six carriages and four, to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Royal party arrived at the Palace at twenty minutes past four o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received on their arrival by the Lord Chamberlain; the Treasurer of the Household; the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting; and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, in a sledge, the Prince driving. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort. Her Majesty had an evening party. The company consisted of the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl Somers and the Ladies Caroline and Harriet Cocks, Lady Elizabeth Dawson, Mr. G. E. Anson, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord George Lennox, and Captain Francis Seymour.

ROYAL SLEDGE EXCURSION.—The roads in the vicinity of Windsor, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow, covering the ground to the depth of several inches, having been rendered in excellent state for "sledding," two of the Royal sledges and the droschky presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of Russia were commanded to be in waiting in the quadrangle of the Castle on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rode in the first sledge (to which were attached the pair of ponies trained expressly for that purpose, gaily caparisoned in their Russian harness), driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The second sledge, which was driven by Count Alexander Mensdorff, contained the Princess Royal and the Countess of Charlemont, who has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. In the Russian droschky, which followed, driven by one of the Royal grooms in Russian costume, were the Hon. Miss Stanley, and the Hon. Miss Dawson. The Hon. Colonel Grey and the Hon. Capt. Gordon, the Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty and the Prince, and Mr. Myers, his Royal Highness's riding master, were in attendance on horseback.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lady John Russell has been seriously ill, but we state with great pleasure that her Ladyship is now out of danger, and continues gradually to improve in health.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN GLADSTONE, BART.—Some alarming accounts have appeared in the daily papers of the illness of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., at his seat in Scotland, but we are happy to learn that the extent of the malady has been much exaggerated.

PARTY AT LORD BROUGHAM'S.—Lord Brougham entertained the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Wilton, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lady Malet, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, and a select party, to dinner on Saturday last, at his residence, in Grafton-street.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S WEDDING.—The seventh anniversary of the union of her Majesty with his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at Windsor, on Wednesday, with the usual rejoicings. Several of the Royal tradesmen dined together in the afternoon, at the New Inn; and, in the evening, there was a public ball, in honour of the event, at the Town Hall, which was numerously attended; the stewards comprising J. T. Bedford, Esq. (the Mayor); Colonel Reid, M.P.; Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P.; Captain Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards; and several of her Majesty's tradesmen.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.—We regret to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde is confined to his residence, on Carlton-house-terrace, by indisposition.

MR. ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. R. Peel, eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, has returned to Switzerland from a tour in Italy, and has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, in the absence of Mr. Morier, the British Minister resident there.

FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury entertained at dinner, on Tuesday evening, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden, the Countess of Chesterfield, Count Potocki, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Stanley, Viscount Duncannon, Hon. Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Anson, Hon. Colonel Montague, and Mr. Charles Greville. In the evening, a select party joined the circle.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE POWER OF EXECUTORS.

A case was tried on Tuesday, in the BAIL COURT, which excited some interest, but in which the prosecutors completely failed, both in law and fact. Mr. Justice Erie laid down some interesting points of law. The case was, *The Queen v. Haynes and others*.

It was a prosecution against Mr. Joseph Bayley Haynes, charging him and several other persons with violently assembling together, and creating a riot in the parish of Little Stanmore, and unlawfully seizing and indecently exposing the body of Joseph Bayley Haynes, and carrying it away from his house. There were other counts in the indictment, varying the mode of stating the charge. In all the counts the body was alleged to have been in the lawful custody and possession of the executors of the said J. B. Haynes.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said the prosecution had been instituted by the executors of the late Mr. Haynes, who formerly resided at St. Alban's Lodge, Edgware, and who died on the 19th of December, 1845. The principal defendant was his son, and others of them were members of his family. The deceased had for a number of years carried on the trade of a butcher. He died at an advanced age, and, during the latter part of his life, had been estranged from his family.

Several other persons were included in the indictment. The facts were briefly these. The defendant made a will, in which he appointed Mr. Barton and Mr. Slater his executors, and he, among other things, directed that he should be buried at the Cemetery at Kensal-green. Notice of his death was forwarded to his son on the day when that event occurred, and on that very day the son went to the house where the body lay, accompanied by the defendant Phillips, when the effect and substance of the will of his father was briefly stated to him, and Mr. Barton, one of the executors, offered to accommodate him with a bed in the house that night if he wished it, and would promise to conduct himself with propriety. The offer was accepted, and the defendant J. B. Haynes remained in the house until the 22nd of December, on which day the will of the deceased was read to his relatives and others. The funeral was appointed to take place on the 27th of December, and of which the defendant J. B. Haynes was informed. The day before that, however, he expressed a wish to take his family into the room where the body lay, that they might take their last farewell of the deceased. This was permitted, and the defendant J. B. Haynes went into the room accompanied by several other persons, who, in the most rude manner, took the corpse from the coffin and carried it forcibly down stairs, and a scene of riot and confusion ensued.

Mr. Barton, the attorney who prepared the codicils to the wills, and his brother, one of the executors, and other witnesses, were called; but the case for the prosecution was so weak that, when it was closed,

Mr. Justice Erie said he thought the indictment could not be sustained. The whole proceeding arose out of a claim on the part of a son to conduct the funeral of his father in a manner opposed to the wishes of his executors, who, however, had not, up to the present time, proved the will under which they claimed to act.

Sir Frederick Thesiger then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendants. He contended that whatever disturbance had taken place on the day in question was attributable entirely to the conduct of the executors. The will under which they claimed was a document the legality of which the defendant disputed, and the executors had not yet ventured to prove that will. The defendant found that his father, during the latter period of his life, had been surrounded by strangers, who had estranged him from his family, and, as his son, had done no more than endeavour to assert his just rights.

Mr. Justice Erie, in summing up the evidence, said that that part of the indictment which charged the defendant with an indecent exposure of the body of the deceased could not be sustained, neither could the charge of riot. The will of the deceased not having been proved, the executors had no greater right than the son of the deceased to decide in what manner his funeral should be conducted, and the interference of the defendants, therefore, did not render them liable to a prosecution like the present. The whole affair, after all, had reference only to the validity of a will, and which was disputed by the defendants. Until the will of the deceased was proved, the house, being freehold property, belonged to the son, as heir-at-law.

The Jury immediately acquitted all the defendants. The verdict was received with applause by a very crowded court.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Another railway case, deserving of notice, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, *Barker v. Lyndon*.

The claim was for the publication of several advertisements connected with the proposed North-Western Trunk Railway from Crewe to Gloucester. There was no proof that the defendant had attended any meetings, but he appeared to have received notices of them and of the resolutions passed.

The Lord Chief Justice said that there were certain points which must be considered as settled with respect to railway liabilities, and these decisions must be considered as law until reversed, which he (the learned Judge) did not anticipate they ever would, and from which he himself did not see any ground for differing. First, then, it was settled law that an individual, by consenting to be on the provisional committee, did not thereby authorise the making of contracts so as to render him liable. Secondly, that an individual who proposes to take shares never issued, in a company never established, did not thereby give any authority to pledge his credit. By consenting, therefore, to be put on the provisional committee, and by accepting shares, the defendant in the present case did not render himself liable. Then, here, it did not appear that the provisional committee gave a single order. In this case, there was nothing to show that the defendant had authorised the pledging of his credit for the debt in question, therefore there must either be a verdict for the defendant or a nonsuit entered.

The plaintiff elected to have a verdict for the defendant, which was accordingly returned, and thereupon a bill of exceptions was tendered to the ruling of the learned Judge.

THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

On Monday, Lord Denman gave judgment, in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, in this case, which was first brought before public attention in the year 1837. In that year, the parish church of Baintree fell into disrepair. A meeting of the parishioners was convened for the purpose of considering the matter of making a church-rate. The persons then assembled postponed the making of any rate for the period of twelve months. This postponement was considered equivalent to a refusal to make the rate. Eight days after this meeting had been held, the churchwardens, without any notice to the parishioners, of their own authority, made a rate, and afterwards attempted to enforce the payment of it by a suit in the Consistory Court against a Mr. Burder, for the subtraction of the rate.

The question raised therefrom was as to the right of the minority of a vestry lawfully assembled for the purpose of making a church-rate, the necessity for which is not disputed, to make a reasonable rate if the majority refuses. Several of the Courts had been occupied with the matter, and the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, now, was to the effect that the rate was well made.

The Bishop of London sat upon the Bench during the delivery of the judgment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LOANS TO IRELAND.—Earl Fitzwilliam moved for a return of all the sums of money advanced as loans by the Imperial Legislature to Ireland since the union; specifying also how far the conditions of such loans had been complied with. The noble Earl stated his object to be to disabuse the public mind of an idea that advances to Ireland were never repaid, his opinion being that no loans were more punctually repaid than those made to that country.—Lord Brougham repeated, for a third time, his complaints of the influx of Irish paupers into Liverpool. A general conversation ensued about Irish distress.—Earl Fitzwilliam asserted that we were now in a great crisis, and warned their Lordships to beware of neglecting the opportunity which it gave them.—The Marquis of Lansdowne said that he should have no objection to the motion if his noble friend would so far amend it as to add the words, "distinguishing all advances and repayments made since the establishment of the Board of Works." The motion, as amended, was agreed to. A conversation then arose respecting the charges on land in Ireland, and the House adjourned soon after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that, on the 22nd inst., he should make a financial statement in Committee of Ways and Means.

THE DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion that the House again resolve itself into Committee on this bill, Mr. O'Connell drew a very lamentable picture of the condition of Ireland, and expressed his conviction that, unless immediate relief were afforded, 25 per cent. of the present population of Ireland would perish. They would perish of famine and disease, unless the House did something speedy and efficacious—not doled out in small sums—not in private and individual subscriptions, but by some great act of national generosity, calculated upon a broad and liberal scale. If this course were not pursued, Parliament was responsible for the loss of 25 per cent. of the population of Ireland. He assured the House most solemnly that he was not exaggerating; he could establish all he said by many and many painful proofs, and the necessary result must be typhus fever, which in fact had broken out, and was desolating whole districts. It left alive only one in ten that it attacked. This fearful disorder ere long would spread to the upper classes; the inhabitants of England would not escape its visitations, for it would be brought over by the miserable wretches who escaped from the other side of the Channel. The calamity would be scattered over the whole empire, and no man would be safe from it. He repeated that two millions of human beings would be destroyed, if relief were not suddenly and effectually afforded. The destruction of the potato crop had occasioned a positive annihilation of food, and the people were starving in shoals, in hundreds—ay, in thousands and millions. Parliament was bound, then, to act not only liberally but generously—to find out the means of putting a stop to this terrible disaster. It was asserted that the Irish landlords did not do their duty. Several of them had done their duty—others had not; and, considering the extraordinary exigency of the case, his plan was to arm Government with more real power, to apply to the purpose all the sums they deemed necessary. They ought instantly to carry out the mode of relief they thought necessary, responsible indeed to the House, but not fettered by the strict letter of the law. He wanted to see the House generously confiding in Ministers, let them be chosen from which side of the House they might. The facts, as he well knew, were more terrific than they had been yet stated—the necessity was more urgent. Mr. O'Connell concluded his appeal in behalf of Ireland, by saying, "Recollect how incumbered is the property of Ireland; how many of her estates are in Chancery, how many are in the hands of trustees. She is in your hands—she is in your power. If you don't save her, she can't save herself; and I solemnly call on you to recollect that I predict, with the sincerest conviction, that one-fourth of her population will perish unless you come to their relief." (Cheers from both sides.)

The discussion in regard to the miserable condition of Ireland was continued for some time, several hon. members throwing much blame upon the Irish landlords.

Sir D. NORREYS and Sir H. W. BARRON each defended them.

Lord J. Russell deprecated such a desultory discussion as a great waste of time when it was of so much importance that they should proceed with a bill intended for the relief of Ireland in the Committee he had moved for. The hon. Baronet, who had last spoken, had said the cry against the Irish landlords was raised by the low cunning of the moneyed interests in the metropolises, who were anxious first to depress the value and then get possession of Irish estates. Now, it so happened that a number of gentlemen belonging to the moneyed interests in London, and who had no wish to buy Irish estates, had a meeting at which several of them subscribed no less than £1000 each for the relief of distress in Ireland, and had taken much trouble subsequently, after business hours, in receiving subscriptions from others, and in carrying on a correspondence with that country.

Mr. HASTIE strongly censured the Irish landlords, and said they had done nothing but sit down and howl for English money.

At length the House went into Committee, and a long time was occupied in considering the clauses of the bill.

The bill passed through Committee.

The Distilling from Sugar Bill and the Brewing from Sugar Bill also went through Committee.

The Customs' Duties Bill was read a second time.

Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that, on the motion to go into Committee on the Customs' Duties (Rum) Bill, he would move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF MANCHESTER.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the churchwardens of Manchester, complaining that, while the rectorial revenues of the parish amounted to more than £5000 per annum, and while they were received by the Dean and Fellows of the Collegiate Church at Manchester, they claimed to be exempt from residence, and altogether exempt from the cure of souls. This petition was not presented, and altogether exempt from the cure of souls; but their Lordships could not fail to see in any spirit of hostility to the Church; but their Lordships could not fail to see that such a state of things must be injurious to its best interests. He was surprised how the Dean and Fellows could reconcile it to their consciences to take these large funds, and leave 400,000 persons to procure spiritual instruction in the best manner they might be able. The petition prayed that before the erection of a see of Manchester, provision should be made to secure the application of the whole of the income and revenues of the rectory to the effectual pastoral and ecclesiastical superintendence of the parish of Manchester.

Lord BROUGHAM said that the evil could only be met by a legislative remedy. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE read a letter from the Dean, in which he asserted that the facts were incorrectly stated in the petition—that the Dean and Chapter made no claim whatever—they only exercised a right which had descended to them.

A conversation ensued upon some other subjects, but nothing of public interest arose, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. RICARDO, after a brief review of the Navigation Laws, and the various reciprocity acts, intimated that the motion which he had that evening on the paper was not for a total repeal of the Navigation Laws, but for an inquiry into their operation by a Select Committee of the House. He had a right to demand this inquiry, for he was ready to prove these laws to be of the most mischievous tendency, as regarded trade, manufactures, shipping, and our colonies. He expected that the inquiry would be granted him by the courtesy of the House, considering that the last Committee which sat upon the subject was chiefly composed of gentlemen of the opposite party; and that that committee recommended that the subject should be further investigated, the lateness of the period at which the committee was appointed preventing it from terminating its investigation before the close of the session. In proportion as the Navigation Laws drove foreign tonnage from our ports, did they circumscribe the commerce of the country, and limit the operations of the manufacturers. The honourable gentleman, then, instanced several cases in which the laws in question had operated both absurdly and injuriously upon our direct and indirect trade, with a view of showing that they could substitute no laws for the proper regulation of trade and commerce, so efficient as the natural laws which they contravened. The Navigation Laws were neither more nor less than protection to British ships, which protection could only be secured to them by raising freights. The evils to which this gave rise were felt by the colonies as well as by the parent country; whilst the former suffered also from it in a manner peculiar to themselves. Under existing circumstances, every principle of justice was set at defiance by interfering with the indirect trade of the colonies. The exclusive colonial system, of which the Navigation Laws are a type, had lost Brazil to Portugal, and the United States to Great Britain, and had left only Java to Holland, and only Cuba to Spain. Gentlemen opposite might quote against him the proposition of Adam Smith, in reference to this subject; but he would anticipate that by stating that Adam Smith's argument in this respect contradicted his proposition. Admitting that our commercial marine was the nursery of the Royal Navy, it was impolitic and inexpedient to maintain a system which operated injuriously upon, by restricting, that marine. The Navigation Laws had

only resulted in securing us the carrying trade of our own country; but many nations employed foreign vessels almost exclusively in their carrying trade—in which cases we were never employed. But British shipping could and would successfully compete with foreign tonnage in the ports of those countries if the protection were removed, which now benefited the shipowners only in our own ports. If the Committee for which he moved were granted him, he was prepared to prove that neither the British shipowner nor British seaman needed any such protection. Indeed, every relaxation of the Navigation Laws had operated favourably as regarded British shipping. Our foreign tonnage protection to shipping had not answered its purpose. The object sought to be attained by it would be secured by throwing protection overboard.

Mr. M. GIBSON, on the part of the Government, recommended the House to agree to the motion. The resolution only asked for an inquiry, and would not commit any member to the opinion entertained by Mr. Ricardo. The House would be continuing a train of useful inquiry, commenced in 1844, and pursued in 1845, by appointing this Committee.

Several hon. members delivered their opinions upon the subject, after which, Sir R. PEEL was favourable to the appointment of the Committee. The right honourable Baronet said, "I think there can be no reason why there should not be an inquiry into the operation and effect of the Navigation Laws, or why there should not be an opportunity of ascertaining whether the maintenance of these laws exactly as they at present exist is really for the interest of British commerce, for the interest of British shipping, and, above all, whether it is essential to that consideration which is, and ought to be, paramount to all others,—whether or no the maintenance of those laws is necessary for securing the maritime supremacy of this country. I give my assent to this inquiry, not to give effect to the particular views of the honourable member; it is proposed by an individual member of Parliament, and assented to by the Government—but, being proposed by an individual member of Parliament, I apprehend that those who assent to the inquiry, in no respect are bound to the particular opinions of the hon. member (hear, hear); and I give my assent to this proposal upon the full understanding that it is to be a Committee, not to give effect to any peculiar preconceived notions, but to be a *bond fide* inquiry into all the bearings of this very important question. (Hear, hear.) It has been remarked in the course of this debate, that the Navigation Laws have endured for 200 years, and take their origin from the Protectorate. I understand the Navigation Laws to be much older than that period. I understand their origin to be almost simultaneous with the existence of the commercial and military marine in this country; and that the Protectorate extended and incorporated the principle in the Navigation Laws passed at that period. But whatever may be their antiquity, you have been compelled to relax them, not from theoretical principles, but from necessity." The right hon. Baronet, having traced the periods when relaxations had been made in the Navigation Laws, concluded by giving his advice:—"Let us now maturely and deliberately inquire whether the recent change in your commercial laws does not render some change expedient in your Navigation Laws? But, the paramount consideration of your maritime defence ought not to be disregarded; and I hope that the Government will take care that the Committee is so constituted, and the inquiry so directed, that, come to what conclusion they may, the character of those who compose it, and the deliberate and dispassionate nature of the inquiry, will secure to their final judgment as much of authority in the country as the decision of any Committee can convey." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUDSON opposed the motion, being of opinion that any change in the existing state of things would prove injurious to the British seaman.

Mr. HUTT and Mr. DISRAELI having addressed the House,

Lord J. RUSSELL said—"I think that it would be of great use to the House of Commons, and to the country, that a Committee should be appointed, and that all parties interested should be brought before that Committee, and permitted the liberty of stating their views. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the Government of the country has many and great means of obtaining information, but I know of few means that are better for procuring the fullest and best information on any matter, than by the examination of persons deeply and intimately connected with such matter, before a Committee of the House of Commons, where they would be examined by persons holding different views, and advocating different bearings of the question. I think, therefore, that it is probable we may derive great advantages from the inquiries of the Committee of the House of Commons which my honourable friend proposes. (Hear, hear.) Let us hear what the restrictions of which they complain are, and see what modifications are practicable, in order that the great shipping interest, which is one of the chief means of advancing the political greatness of this country, may be best promoted. (Hear, hear.) I do not myself agree in the arguments that would lead us back to a system of protection; but I do say that if we are to go on in the way of freedom, it is desirable that the benefits of freedom which are extended to other parties in the community, should be extended to those also who are peculiarly affected by these laws." (Hear, hear.)

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	155
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	61
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—94

PENALTIES UPON CATHOLICS.—Mr. WATSON obtained leave to bring in a bill, similar to that of last Session, for the further relief of enactments imposing pains and penalties upon her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects on account of their religion.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY.—A motion of Mr. Hume's for returns connected with the infliction of corporal punishments in the navy led to a rather warm discussion, in the course of which it appeared that there was a difference of opinion amongst the Lords of the Admiralty upon the subject, and eventually Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, in order to bring it forward hereafter, in a modified form.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. FIELDEN moved the second reading of the bill for limiting the hours of labour of young persons, from thirteen to eighteen years of age, in factories, to ten hours a day.

Mr. HUME strenuously objected to the bill, on the ground that the working classes ought to have the uncontrolled employment of their own time and industry. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Dr. BOWRING seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY stated that this was an open question with the Government—a question on which each of its members might vote according to his own feelings. He contended that if this bill passed, there would be a more equal distribution of labour, but he did not believe that the predictions of the opponents of the measure would be realised. He wished the hours of labour to be restricted, not so much with reference to health, as with reference to the training and relaxation of persons employed in factories. As to adults, there was no positive restriction on adult male labour in the bill, but practically the effect would be that the work of all classes working in mills would be restricted to ten hours. He would, under these circumstances, vote for the second reading of the bill, but would propose some amendments in committee.

A long debate ensued, which was ultimately adjourned to next Wednesday.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House without putting the question.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The sitting to-day was a short one, and the House was principally occupied in the presentation of petitions, none of which presented any point of particular interest.

The Chelsea Pensioners Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—In answer to a question by Mr. Thorneley, Mr. M. GIBSON said a bill was in preparation, and would shortly be laid on the table of the House, to enable railway and other public companies to wind up their accounts.

IRELAND.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution:—"That it appears to this House, from the reports of various committees and commissions, that the system generally adopted in times past in the letting and management of landed property in Ireland, has been one of the main causes of the present distressed state of that country, and the disordered state of its social relations; and that no measures can be effectual in producing a demand for labour, or improving the condition of the people, which shall not include such an amendment of the laws of landlord and tenant as shall give to the improving tenant in occupation a sufficient permanency of tenure, or else establish the tenant's right to claim by law full compensation for all benefits created by the expenditure of his labour and capital on the premises in his occupation."

Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. Tuite, Lord Castlereagh, and Col. Conolly, addressed the House, and

Mr. LABOUCHERE objected to such a question being dealt with by a general resolution; he stated that Government would shortly lay on the table a bill to improve the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that he should bring in a bill himself on the subject.

In answer to a question from Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he should bring in the bill he referred to before Easter. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the General Enclosure Act.

Leave was given to Mr. S. CRAWFORD to bring in a bill for the better securing of Irish Poor-rates.

Mr. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN moved for certain returns relative to the conduct of Captain Wynn, and other public officers employed by the Board of Works in connection with the presentments of various sessions in the county of Clare; and gave notice that on the production of these papers he would move they be referred to a select committee.

A long discussion arose, in the course of which Mr. LABOUCHERE defended Captain Wynn, and eventually the returns were ordered.

Mr. STRETT moved his bill for regulating the proceedings of the Commissioners of Railways, and for amending the laws relating to Railways. The hon. gentleman went into a long and minute statement of the details of the measure, which principally affects the preliminary proceedings of railway companies in obtaining their acts, &c., and forms and constitutes the new Board of Railway Commissioners, created subsequent to the close of last session.

The bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

Uncoffin'd, unshrouded, his bleak corpse
 From the spot where he died on the
 Cabin's wet floor,
 To a hole which they dug in the garden
 Close by;
 Thus a brother hath died—thus a Chris-
 tian must lie!
 'Twas a horrible end and a harrowing
 tale;
 To chill the strong heart—to strike re-
 verely pale.
 No disease o'er this Victim could mastery
 claim.
 'Twas famine alone mark'd his skeleton
 frame!
 The bones of his Grandsire and Father
 In the old Abbey-yard, by the holy rites
 Their last hours were sooth'd by affec-
 tions fond cares,
 Their last sighs were breath'd midst their
 Friends tearful prayers!

Unshriven, untended, this man pass'd
 away,
 Ere Time streak'd one hair of his dark
 locks with gray,
 His requiem the wild wind, and Ilen's
 hoarse roar,
 As its swollen waves dash on the rock-
 girded shore. C. C. T.—

THE accounts from the Irish pro-
 vincial papers continue to detail the
 unmitigated sufferings of the starv-
 ing peasantry. Indeed, they are stated to be on the increase, not-
 withstanding the very great exertion of public bodies and individuals
 to assuage their pressure.

With the object of ascertaining the accuracy of the frightful state-
 ments received from the West, and of placing them in unexaggerated
 fidelity before our readers, a few days since, we commissioned our



FUNERAL AT SHEPPERTON LAKES.

Artist, Mr. James Mahony, of Cork, to visit a seat of extreme suffering,
 viz., Skibbereen and its vicinity; and we now submit to our readers
 the graphic results of his journey, accompanied by such descriptive
 notes as he was enabled to collect whilst sketching the fearful inci-
 dents and desolate localities; premising merely, that our Artist must
 already have been somewhat familiar with such scenes of suffering in

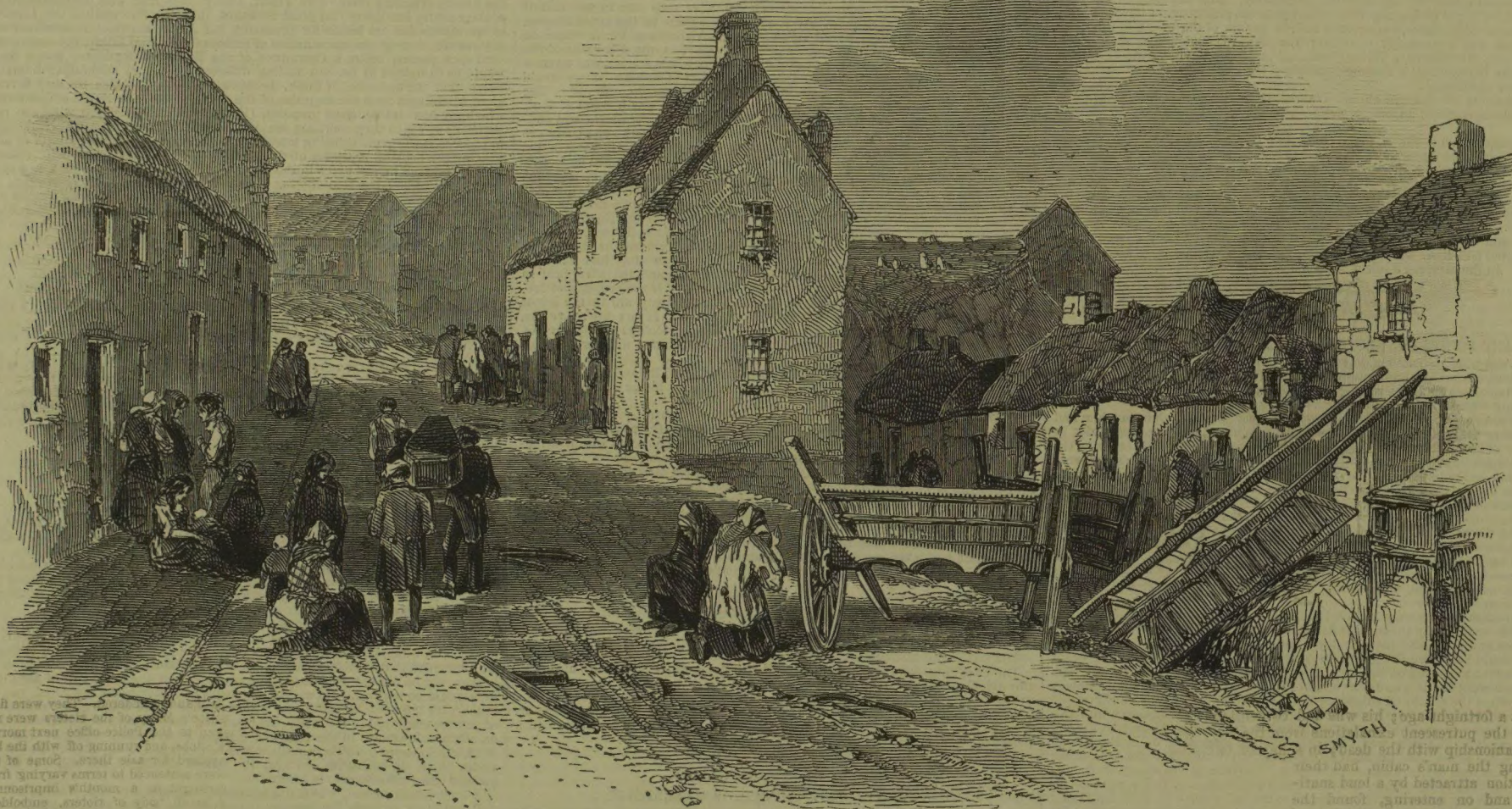
the distress became more striking, from the decrease of numbers at the
 funerals, none having more than eight or ten attendants, and many
 only two or three.

"We next reached Skibbereen, a general view of which I send you
 from Clover Hill House, the residence of J. MacCarthy Downing, Esq.;
 and, it being then late I rested until Monday, when, with the valuable

his own locality, (Cork), so that he
 cannot be supposed to have taken an
 extreme view of the greater misery
 at Skibbereen.

"I started from Cork, by the mail
 (says our informant), for Skibbereen,
 and saw little until we came to Clon-
 akilty, where the coach stopped for
 breakfast; and here, for the first
 time, the horrors of the poverty be-
 came visible, in the vast number of
 famished poor, who flocked around
 the coach to beg alms: amongst
 them was a woman carrying in her
 arms the corpse of a fine child, and
 making the most distressing appeal
 to the passengers for aid to enable
 her to purchase a coffin and bury
 her dear little baby. This horrible
 spectacle induced me to make some
 inquiry about her, when I learned
 from the people of the hotel that
 each day brings dozens of such ap-
 plicants into the town. (See the
 Sketch.)

"After leaving Clonakilty, each
 step that we took westward brought
 fresh evidence of the truth of the re-
 ports of the misery, as we either met
 a funeral or a coffin at every hun-
 dred yards, until we approached the
 picturesque country of the Shepper-
 ton Lakes. (See the Sketch.) Here,



OLD CHAPEL-LANE, SKIBBEREEN.

aid of Dr. D. Donovan, and his assistant, Mr. Crowley, I witnessed such
 scenes of misery and privation as I trust it may never be again my
 lot to look upon. Up to this morning, I, like a large portion, I fear, of
 the community, looked on the diaries of Dr. Donovan, as published
 in *The Cork Southern Reporter*, to be highly-coloured pictures, doubtless,

intended for a good and humane purpose; but I can now, with perfect
 confidence, say that neither pen nor pencil ever could portray the misery
 and horror, at this moment, to be witnessed in Skibbereen. We first
 proceeded to Bridgetown, a portion of which is shown in the right
 hand distance of the sketch; and there I saw the dying, the living, and
 the dead, lying indiscriminately upon the same floor, without anything
 between them and the cold earth, save a few miserable rags upon them.
 To point to any particular house as a proof of this would be a waste of
 time, as all were in the same state; and, not a single house out of 500
 could boast of being free from death and fever, though several could be
 pointed out with the dead lying close to the living for the space of three
 or four, even six days, without any effort being made to remove the
 bodies to a last resting place.

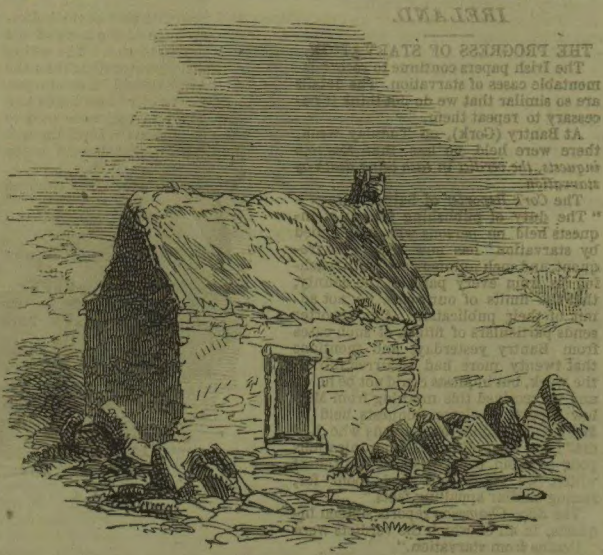
"After leaving this abode of death, we proceeded to High-street, or
 Old Chapel-lane (See the Sketch), and there found one house, without
 door or window, filled with destitute people lying on the bare floor; and
 one, fine, tall, stout country lad, who had entered some hours previously
 to find shelter from the piercing cold, lay here dead amongst others
 likely soon to follow him. The appeals to the feelings and professional
 skill of my kind attendants here became truly heart-rending; and so
 distressed Dr. Donovan, that he begged me not to go into the house,
 and to avoid coming into contact with the people surrounding the door-
 way.

"We next proceeded to the Chapel-yard, to see the hut, of which Dr.
 Donovan gives the following graphic account in his diary:—

"On my return home, I remembered that I had yet a visit to pay;
 having in the morning received a ticket to see six members of one
 family, named Barrett, who had been turned out of the cabin in which
 they lodged, in the neighbourhood of Old Chapel-yard; and who had
 struggled to this burying-ground, and literally entombed themselves
 in a small watch-house that was built for the shelter of those who
 were engaged in guarding against exhumation by the doctors, when
 more respect was paid to the dead than is at present the case. This
 shed is exactly seven feet long, by about six in breadth. By the side
 of the western wall is a long, newly-made grave; by either gable are
 two of shorter dimensions, which have been recently tenanted; and
 near the hole that serves as a doorway is the last resting-place of two or
 three children; in fact, this hut is surrounded by a rampart of human
 bones, which have accumulated to such a height that the threshold,
 which was originally on a level with the ground, is now two feet beneath
 it. In this horrible den, in the midst of a mass of human putrefac-
 tion, six individuals, males and females, labouring under most malig-
 nant fever, were huddled together, as closely as were the dead in the
 graves around.

"At the time (eleven o'clock at night) that I went to visit these
 poor sufferers, it was blowing a perfect hurricane, and such groans of
 roaring wind and rain I never remember to have heard.

"I was accompanied by my assistant, Crowley, and we took with us
 some bread, tea and sugar; on reaching this vault, I thrust my head
 through the hole of entrance, and had immediately to draw back, so
 intolerable was the effluvia; and, though rendered callous by a com-
 panionship for many years with disease and death, yet I was com-
 pletely unnerved at the humble scene of suffering and misery that
 was presented to my view; six fellow creatures were almost buried alive
 in this filthy sepulchre. When they heard my voice, one called out, 'Is
 that the Priest?' another, 'Is that the Doctor?' The mother of the
 family begged in the most earnest manner that I would have them



HARRINGTON'S HUT.

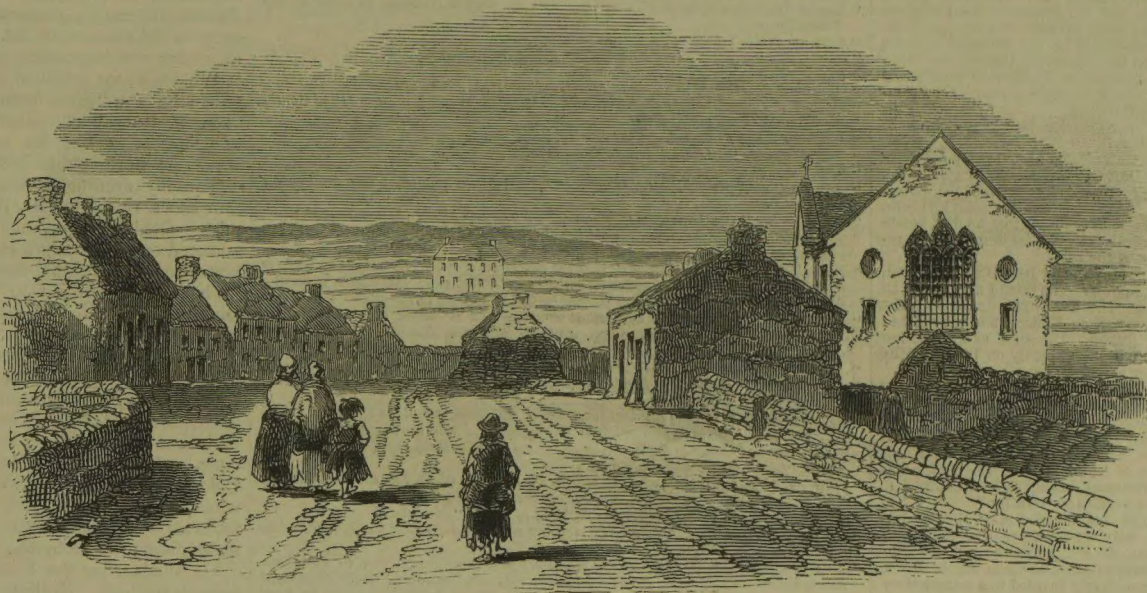


WOMAN BEGGING AT CLONAKILTY.

SKETCHES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—BY MR. JAMES MAHONY.

removed, or else that they would rot together; and they all implored that we would give them drink. Mr. Crowley produced the tea and sugar, but they said it was of no use to them, as they had no fire or place to light it in, and that what they wanted was water; that they had put a jug under the droppings from the roof, but would not have drink enough for the night. The next day I got the consent of the Poor Law Guardians to have my patients removed from this abode of the dead to the fever hospital, and they are since improving.

"To complete my melancholy visit to this scene of horror, and to visit every corner of Skibbereen, next morning, accompanied by a Mr. Everett, whose knowledge of the country I found most useful, I started for Ballidichob, and learned upon the road that we should come to a hut or cabin in the parish of Aghadoe, on the property of Mr. Long, where four people had lain dead for six days; and, upon arriving at the hut, the abode of Tim Harrington, we found this to be true; or there lay the four bodies, and a fifth was passing to the same bourne. On hearing our voices, the sinking man made an effort to reach the door, and ask for drink or fire; he fell in the doorway; there, in all probability to lie; as the living cannot be prevailed to assist in the interments, for fear of taking the fever.



SKULL, FROM THE BALLIDICHOB.

"We next got to Skull, where, by the attention of Dr. Traill, vicar of the parish (and whose humanity at the present moment is beyond all praise), we witnessed almost indescribable in-door horrors. In the

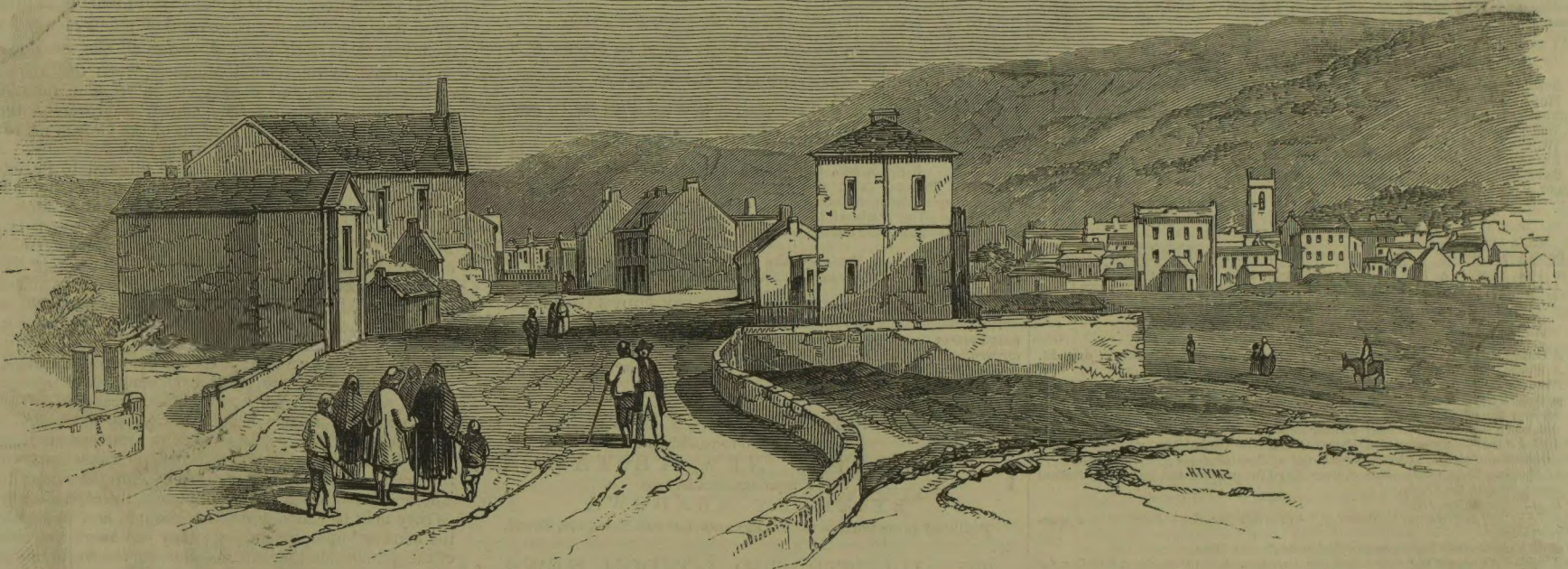
street, however, we had the best opportunity of judging of the condition of the people; for here, from three to five hundred women, with money in their hands, were seeking to buy food; whilst a few of the Government officers doled out Indian meal to them in their turn. One of the women told me she had been standing there since daybreak, seeking to get food for her family at home.

"This food, it appeared, was being doled out in miserable quantities, at 'famine prices,' to the neighbouring poor, from a stock lately arrived in a sloop, with a Government steamship to protect its cargo of 50 tons; whilst the population amounts to 27,000; so that you may calculate what were the feelings of the disappointed mass.

"In my way out of the town, I made the accompanying Sketch; and, here, again, I had an opportunity of witnessing the efforts of the Vicar's family to relieve the affliction around them; and we met his daughters returning from their work of charity in the poorest portion of the town.

"Having returned to Skibbereen, my next object was to seek out the truth of the following extract from Dr. Donovan's Diary, as published in the *Cork Southern Reporter*, of Jan. 26:—

"A man of the name of Leahey died in the parish of Dromdaleague



SKIBBEREEN, FROM CLOVER-HILL.

about a fortnight ago; his wife and two children remained in the house until the putrescent exhalations from the body drove them from their companionship with the dead; in a day or two after, some persons in passing the man's cabin, had their attention attracted by a loud snarling, and on entering, found the gnawed and mangled skeleton of Leahey contended for by hungry dogs."

"This, I need not tell you, I looked upon as designed for an effect; and so I started for Dromdaleague, to reach which we had to pass through the miserable parish of Cahera, where, unless something be done for the poor, and that quickly and effectively, the result will be awful."

Here the report must terminate for the present. Next week we shall complete our painfully interesting series of Illustrations.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION.

The Irish papers continue to record lamentable cases of starvation. The details are so similar that we do not think it necessary to repeat them.

At Bantry (Cork), on Tuesday week, there were held no less than fourteen inquests, the verdict in each being death by starvation.

The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says—"The duty of publishing reports of inquests held on persons who have died by starvation has now become so frequent, and such numbers are daily reaching us from every part of the county, that the limits of our space do not admit of their publication. Our reporter sends particulars of fifteen of such cases from Bantry yesterday, and mentions that twenty more had occurred during the week, but inquests could not be held; and we received this morning from Malinow reports of eleven inquests held by Mr. Richard Jones on persons who had died from want of food. Communications pour in from every district, a tithe of which we could not find room for, stating similar appalling facts."

The *Sligo Champion* reports sixteen inquests, in all of which the verdicts were "Deaths from starvation."

Food Riots in Cork.—Yesterday week, the city of Cork was much disturbed by a body of food rioters, consisting of nearly 1000 persons. It was said that their first intention was to attack the workhouse, and seize on its store of provisions; they did not, however, make any attempt upon it, but proceeded to several

of the bakers' shops, which they broke into and plundered. They were finally dispersed by a bayonet charge by the police. Many of the rioters were made prisoners. Upwards of a dozen were taken to the Police-office next morning, charged with breaking glass in the bakers' shops, and running off with the bread exposed for sale there. Some of them were sentenced to terms varying from a fortnight to a month's imprisonment. A small body of rioters, emboldened, perhaps, by the impunity with which they had escaped on Friday, made their appearance on Saturday morning in Shandon-street. They were all persons from the country, and they did not bear any of those marks of destitution which pleaded some excuse for the conduct of some of the rioters of Friday. Whilst proceeding down Shandon-street, they encountered a woman who was carrying a large basket of bread from Mr. W. Casey's bakery. They knocked the woman down, and quickly rifled the basket of its contents. Further up the street they came in contact with a man carrying a load of bread from the same establishment, who met with similar treatment at their hands. The rioters then marched off in triumph, each carrying a supply of bread sufficient for two or three days."

INCREASE OF FEVER.—The Central Board of Health for Ireland held their first meeting on Monday afternoon at the office of the Poor-law Commission, in the Custom-house, Dublin. The most afflicting accounts of the spread of "famine fever" were laid before the board from various parts of the country. It is a fact deserving of attention, that the mortality is greater in one town in Ulster than in any part of the south or west. In the workhouse of Lurgan, one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture in the county of Armagh, the deaths have increased to a most alarming extent. In the first week of January they amounted to thirty-five; but last week the deaths in the workhouse, containing less than 800 persons, amounted to ninety-five! The board have directed a medical officer to proceed to Lurgan, and report upon the state of the workhouse there. Another medical officer has been sent to Tullamore, King's County where fever has increased to an alarming extent.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.—On Saturday, at College-street Police-office, Dublin, Mr. Henry Lansauze, a well-known stockbroker, residing in College-green, was charged by Mr. Richard Clayton Brown, Clayton, a gentleman



THE HUT OR WATCH-HOUSE IN THE OLD CHAPEL YARD.

possessing large property in Ireland and in England, with having fraudulently procured the transfer of £9000 stock into his (Mr. Lananze's) own name, and having made away with the same. Mr. Clayton's father died in 1845, leaving the stock. The defendant was his broker, and he told the prosecutor that the stock should be transferred to him (Mr. L.) before he could invest it in the name of Mr. Clayton. This was done, and then the defendant said he had invested it in the name of Mr. Clayton, who believed such to be the fact, as the interest was regularly paid up to the present time. A day or two since Mr. Clayton went to the bank, and found the money all gone. After the evidence was heard, the defendant was sent for trial, but allowed to stand out on bail.

SECOND NEW POTATOES.—Several fields of new potatoes, near Limerick, were examined last week, and found perfectly healthy.

MURDER IN LEITRIM.—On the night of the 29th ult., an armed party of twelve or fourteen men broke into the house of John Duffy, a farmer, near Drumshambo, and demanded arms. On being refused, they proceeded to search the house, when Duffy and his son attempted to prevent them. The ruffians assaulted both, and the son received so violent a blow on the side of the head that he died before morning. He was only 18 years of age. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned by the Coroner's Jury which investigated the case.

THE WEATHER AND THE CORN MARKETS.—Much snow has fallen in Ireland. The canals and smaller rivers are quite frozen over. The inland mails were all behind time at Dublin on Tuesday morning. The Cork mail, due at half-past three o'clock, and which is carried via railway from Kildare, had not reached that town when the mail was leaving for Dublin. The state of the weather affected the corn market, but not seriously. Wheat and barley on Tuesday fully supported Friday's prices, and oats were 1s. per barrel dearer.

TRIAL FOR FORGERY.—The case of "The Queen, at the prosecution of the Trustees of the Charities of Joseph v. William Grace," which was removed by certiorari from the commission of Oyer and Terminer, to the Queen's Bench, came on for trial, last week, before the Chief Justice. The prisoner, late High Sheriff of the city of Kilkenny, was indicted for forgery, with the intent to defraud the trustees of the charities of the late Mr. Evans, of Kilkenny, and the charge was varied in different counts. A number of witnesses having been examined to sustain the prosecution, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this Association on Monday was very scantily attended. The Rent received only amounted to £29 9s. 6d. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, enclosing £5 10s., being the month's subscription of himself, his four sons, and 30 grandchildren, towards the insolvent exchequer of Conciliation Hall. The letter was chiefly devoted to a commentary upon the Government measures for Ireland. The following are the essential portions of it. Mr. O'Connell says,—"I am sincerely sorry to inform you that any prospect of relief—I mean of substantial and comprehensive relief—from Parliament is, in my judgment, daily diminishing. There is, to be sure, a great deal of sympathy and good feeling both in and out of the House; and generally, a very sincere desire that something efficient should be done to relieve the horrible destitution of the Irish people; but there are also many obstacles, and an unwillingness to place upon the British people the burdens absolutely necessary to give efficient relief to Irish misery. In short, there is great individual and personal sympathy for our national distress. There is abundant individual humanity and charity—the noblest generosity is evinced by multitudes of the English. They are making large, very large, pecuniary sacrifices; and, as far as personal goodness and charity go, nothing can exceed the benevolence exhibited by many classes towards Ireland. I am afraid of not finding words sufficient to express my strong and lively sense of English humanity and generosity. If the exhibition of these qualities by individuals could save Ireland in her present misery, we should be saved. But I cannot conceal from myself, and I ought not to conceal from the Irish nation, that there is, alas, but little prospect of substantial relief on that—I will call it by its right name—enormously large scale which is absolutely necessary to prevent hundreds of thousands of the Irish people from perishing of famine and pestilence. The Government measures, as far as they go, are good, and their intention to relieve by those measures is apparent; but the measures themselves are not of half sufficient magnitude. It is essentially necessary to have food in the utmost abundance poured in, so as to extinguish the famine prices which devour the people. I trust in God that my health will enable me to take that active part which I desire, on behalf of the famishing people."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday. Valentine.
MONDAY, 15.—New Moon at 11h. 26m. a.m.
TUESDAY, 16.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Ash Wednesday.
THURSDAY, 18.—Cambridge Lent Term divides, at Noon.
FRIDAY, 19.—The Sun enters Pisces.
SATURDAY, 20.—Jupiter south at 6h. 22m. p.m., and sets 2h. 22m. after mid-night.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10.49	11.16	11.41	12.04	12.25	12.44	1.01

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader" is mistaken, and is recommended to read the note at page 28.
"A Welshman," Holywell.—Will our Correspondent repeat his question?
"Thos. Jones."—You may shoot at a mark, or at "sparrows," or other small birds, without a license, but you must not commit a "trespass" in so doing. You may carry a gun without a game certificate, but the fact of your carrying a gun does not confer the privilege to enter another man's land.
"Alfred Pavis."—Members of the Jockey Club are in the habit of wearing the coat and button of the Club at Newmarket, and at Race Meetings generally. Members of Hunting Clubs, in like manner, wear their Club costume and button on occasions connected with the Chase.
"E. B." Rawcliffe.—Irish.
"J. T. E."—"Instructions in Hawking," by the late Sir John Sebright, is a practical work.
"G. B." is thanked; but we cannot find room for the Lines.
"J. W."—We cannot but recommend our Correspondent to employ a Solicitor for the recovery of his family's property in one of our colonies.
"J. C. S." suggests that some of our Public Institutions should, "for a fixed period," devote their receipts to the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch. The Proprietors of some of our Theatres have already taken this benevolent step. Another Correspondent, with equal charity, observes: "Lord John Russell sends £7,000,000 to Ireland," and asks, "What are the poor of Old England to do?"
"Puzzle." Somerton, is thanked for the Charade; but we have not room for such riddles.
"S. B." Kingsland, and "R. W."—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.
"G. T. K."—Riddles declined.
"H. R."—"The Metropolitan Magazine" bears the imprint of Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.
"Octavia H." is correct as to the period of Lord Morpeth's departure for the United States; but, we do not remember the length of his Lordship's visit.
"An Observer." Portsmouth.—The Sketch from Skibbereen is a fac-simile.
"M. L. S."—Seal Engravers' impressions are taken with "proof wax."
"An Old Subscriber."—The Lady's address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
"A. H." should advertise, with qualifications: his position with his family is, however, disadvantageous to him.
"M. G." does not state whether the discovery is a recent one; if so, their contribution may be acceptable.
"Kappa."—The little work, "Punctuation Reduced to a System," will be found useful.
"R. R. R."—The cockle-shell or scallop was anciently worn in the hats of pilgrims, as the sign of having been a pilgrim to St. James of Compostella, in Galicia, and not of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. (See a capital paper on the subject, by Mr. Roach Smith, in the "Journal of the Archaeological Association for October, 1845.")
"Inquirer" should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.
"A Constant Subscriber," near Norwich, is thanked for the hint; but the subject, we think, would only be attractive to a class.
"R. T." to insure the Friday's Markets, should order the latest edition of our "Journal."
"Laura Charlotte."—"The Stammerer's Guide."
"C. J. G." Bury.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.
"Z. Y." having obtained the data of the conviction, should address his inquiry to the Under Home Secretary of State.
"Z." Pimlico.—Incorrect.
"An Old Subscriber."—The beautiful poem of "Rubi; a Tale of the Sea," is by Bishop Mant.
"R. B." Whitechapel.—No. 134 (in print), of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains Engravings of Shakespeare's Jug and Cane, with ample details.
"P. P."—Declined. The question as to "a boat" is not sufficiently definite.
"W. C. O."—We cannot speak as to the "Frugal Investment Association."
"Imprimatur" is thanked for the hint.
"T. G." Church Curley.—"Jarrin's Italian Confectioner," with plates, is a capital work. Soyer's new work on Cookery contains several first-rate novelties in Confectionery.
"C. W. B." Swindon.—Declined.
"Valdemia" is thanked for the drawing, which shall be engraved.
"Rusticus" will find a good account of the Electric Telegraph in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1847," pages 7 to 14. The several improvements and applications in the Telegraph, subsequent to 1842, will be found in the "Year-books of Facts," 1844 to 1847.
"E. D."—We do not remember.
"D. C." should watch the Report of the Registrar-General to ascertain the effect of severe cold upon aged persons. He will be interested with Easton's volume on "Human Longevity," recording the name, age, &c. of 1712 persons who attained a century and upwards, from A.D. 66 to 1790.
"M. S. C." Liverpool.—The only work in which we have seen the dimensions of the London Theatres named, is "A Companion to the Theatres," now out of print. In this volume, the Italian Opera Pit is stated, (before stalls), to have held 800 persons; this was in 1829.
THE PATENT MILE INDEX.—We have received a letter from Mr. Marcus Davis, of Islington, stating that he is the first person who invented and patented a machine that was brought into the vehicle, differing but slightly from Mr. Von Uster's, described in our Journal of last week.

"An Inhabitant of Kingsland" is recommended to address his statement to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.: it would prove a good case in the event of the hon. gentleman again submitting to Parliament his "Smoke Nuisance" Bill.
"Knotty Ash" should avoid all lotteries. The No. may be obtained by order of any Bookseller.
"Subs. ab Initio" is thanked for the information.
"MS."—The novel of "The Exquisite," in 3 vols., is published at 31s. 6d.: apply to any Bookseller.
"Optician," Hartlepool.—Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.
"V. R. Y." Bristol.—Moule's "English Counties" is a work of accredited worth, though not of very recent date.
"J. W. B."—See "Chatfield on the Darker Ages."
"Tom's" questions, we must decline to reply to.
"S. E." should write again.
"Carriion Crow," Exeter.—Mr. Waterton has not lately published any work upon Ornithology.
"Nettle."—See "The Language of Flowers," by Thomas Miller (just published.)
"G. T. F. S." Cheltenham, is thanked for the "Predictions;" though we have not room to reprint them.
"W. S." Ludgate Hill, informs us that the authoress of "Two Old Men's Tales" is a Mrs. March. Our Correspondent must be in error as to this being generally known, when the incognita is preserved by the Publishers of the work.
"Sisters."—The 16th Lancers arrived at Gravesend on or about the 1st January, 1847; they are now at Canterbury, and are next for Hounslow, and London duty.
"J. F. G."—The surname of Prince Albert's family is said to be "Busici."
"Tom Moore."—The lines by Lord Byron have been set to music, but there is room now for a good version.
"Basse-Chantante."—Any musical composer of eminence, would be too glad to accept of a good libretto for an original tragic opera. The arrangements of these affairs are now more in the hands of the great Music Publishers, than the individual risk of artists and managers.
"W. R. T."—The original paternal coat in the seal sent us, is the first quartering. The impression is so indistinct, we cannot determine to whom it belongs.
"An Enquirer."—It would be more courteous to prefix "Madame."
"L. N. L."—The arms of William Shakespeare are engraved in "Burke's Heraldic Illustrations."
"A Constant Reader."—The heraldic terms are pronounced according to our English manner. From their great antiquity, they are considered in the same light as many of the old Norman-French expressions which frequently occur in legal phraseology.
"Ozonienus."—We will endeavour next week to supply the information desired.
"U. U. S."—You must apply for a parochial marriage certificate to the parochial Minister.
"An Australian Settler," Glasgow.—The information as to the manufacture of Beet-root Sugar—probably, next week.
"A. A. E."—Next week.
"W. J. A." may purchase the play of "The Lady of Lyons" for a trifling sum.
"A Constant Reader" is recommended to forward the Clothes for the Irish Poor to the Office of the British Association, to their depot, 137, Leadenhall street.
"G. E. H." Everton, is thanked; but we have not room.
"A Subscriber."—The postage of a letter to New South Wales, (to be paid in advance), is 8d. by private ship; and 1s. by packet.
"A. B." Wigton, should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.
"C." Jersey.—An entire set of our Journal may be purchased in Volumes, bound, at 18s. each; except Vol. 1, 21s.
"Fairplay," Alvington.—A Servant can legally demand a Character of his or her last Master or Mistress.
"A Medical Pupil."—The Ether inhaled in Painless Operations is the Sulphuric.
"O. P."—Is our Correspondent duly licensed to sell Spirits and let Horses?
"W. L. O." should consult a Solicitor.
"G. H. W."—Lord Byron's "Manfred" was dramatised some years since, we believe, at Covent Garden Theatre, during the brief management of Mr. Bunn.
"W. P." Croydon.—It was the Monster Bell for York Minster that was exhibited at the Baker-street Bazaar.
"W. H. C." Probus.—We have not room for the Arithmetical Puzzle.
"F. Z." Brecon.—We cannot give advice in your case.
"Julius Alphonso."—There are about 200 horses kept at the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Company.
"The Wife of a Soldier" should apply at the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's Office, St. Mary Axe.
"Truth-seeker" should consult one of the publications developing the System of Fourier.
"S. S. B." should apply for advice to a Police Magistrate.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles.—Work-Table Magazine. February.
—Deanley on the Inefficient Administration of the Law.—Neelson's Statistics of Crime.—The Battle of Nibley Green.—Knight's Weekly Volume. VII. and VIII.—Mackenzie's Hand-book of Billiards.—History of Rome, by Miss Corner.
Music.—Manual of Music.—The Book of Melody.—The Polka Waltzes. By H. G. Lake.—The Uxbridge Polka.

ANSWERS TO THE RIDDLES, IN "EVERY BODY'S COLUMN."

The Picture Axiom may be thus explained from the hieroglyphics, going by the sound rather than the spelling:—"Die vines are tame moules for row tun ditty of corporation."
The Negro's enquiry of "What liquor is best for a cough?" may be answered by the opinion that "Spanish liquor is."

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT.

On Friday next will be published, the
ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT,
With Engravings from Designs
BY KENNY MEADOWS.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

THE Debate of Monday evening was chiefly remarkable for some very direct speaking from English members on the conduct of Irish Landlords generally, and their opposition to a real Poor-Law particularly. The utter confusion into which properties and holdings appear to have fallen in Ireland produces scenes that, though capable of a very natural explanation, do not look well in their outward circumstances. The Government officers in Ireland report the names of noblemen and gentlemen as defaulters to the rates, in districts where the most intense misery prevails: the workhouses are actually unfed, while rich men refuse to pay their quota of the public burden. What is the defence of this cruel incongruity? The properties have got so entangled among lessors and part proprietors that no one can tell who is really liable for them, and thus those who are rated in the books positively refuse to pay. This is a grievous state of things; but the fault is rather with the law than individuals, or rather individuals are very much what the laws make them. It is not a desire to escape the outlay of money that induces this refusal, for the same individuals have kept the workhouses open for months with their own funds, while they would not pay a farthing to certain parts of the rates. Refusals of rates in cases of doubtful liability, are neither few nor rare in England; but the mass of real property in the country has long been indefinitely settled, and distinctly apportioned. The defective state of the laws relating to land is one of the evils that complicate the difficulty Ireland presents; and it is, perhaps, among the chief of them. But the remarks of Mr. Hastie and Sir Benjamin Hall, in the debate on Monday, were gall and wormwood to the Irish landed interest, who have hitherto been accustomed to hear very different language from the Legislature. There were no laws it would not pass at their request, and no abuse it would not defend for them; but the use they have made of these extraordinary powers having but plunged themselves (by their own confession) into inextricable debt and difficulty, and their dependents into the gulf of famine, obliging the Exchequer of England to come to the rescue of both, they now hear some very bitter accusations. A very severe account of their stewardship is exacted; and, though present assistance is afforded, it is accompanied by admonition, to which the spoiled children of the English Legislature, as the Irish Landlords have been, are not at all accustomed. It was received with great indignation; few things are more distasteful than censure and good advice.

The debate was, moreover, remarkable for a tilt, or passage of arms, between Mr. Roebuck and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which the former, with great difficulty, extracted a short "financial statement" of what we are spending—the pertinacity with which the information was insisted on, ruffling the dignity of the Minister excessively. The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties was never better exemplified than during the efforts made

by Mr. Roebuck, to get something comprehensible in figures; but this is the result; in relief there has been expended, between September and January, £2,000,000 sterling; in the last month, £1,000,000 more; presentments have been accepted by the Treasury, to the amount of £2,500,000. "What further sum would be wanted it was impossible to say."

We are in the midst of a war expenditure, fighting famine with gold; but the "grim feature" is a bodiless foe, and hardly yields to material weapons. Just and equal laws—the fair responsibility of property, for the life at least of those who make it valuable—would do more against it than whole Exchequers.

Tuesday evening was occupied by a discussion on the Navigation Laws, raised by Mr. Ricardo, who moved for a Select Committee (which was granted) to inquire into their operation; he adduced some striking facts as to their inutility. As a system, they have been in continual decay, at least during the present century; we have been obliged to relax them in favour of one nation after another, by treaties of reciprocity and otherwise, and the results are not against us.

The systems once common to all nations, by which they each endeavoured to gain advantages at the expense of others, without rendering any in return, are dying out of themselves. The modern principle rather is that it is better to have rich communities to trade with than poor ones. For ages the British Parliament, on principle, endeavoured to keep down manufactures and trade in the Colonies of North America; and most fortunate is it for us that it wholly failed. As a rich and powerful State, America returns us more in every way than if she was the most obedient of settlements, bound to us by the red tape of Downing-street.

On Wednesday the Factory Bill was debated, it standing for the second reading. Nothing novel was elicited by the discussion in the shape of argument; but it displayed a much more courageous disposition to deal with the subject. It is proved that in a term of years, the hours of labour do not average ten hours a day, periods of dull demand compelling "short time." Why not, it is asked, spread the toil more equally over the year? To prophecies of danger and destruction to our trade, it is replied that such prophecies have always been made in the case of every limitation, and have as often failed; we go on improving against all theory and principles, just as men live on in complete contradiction to the rules of medicine, according to which they ought to have died long ago. The Government is divided in opinion on the measure, and it is left an "open question," each member of the Ministry acting on his individual opinions. The Premier and the Home Secretary are favourable to it; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Labouchere oppose it. The debate was adjourned.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S "comprehensive plan" for the improvement of Ireland might have been got rid of by an exercise of the Royal prerogative. It is a money bill; that is, it involves the issuing from the Treasury large sums of public money: no Government can make itself responsible for all the measures that might be proposed by individual Members, when they require draughts on the Exchequer, and consequent increase of taxation. So the Constitution imposes on the amateur improvers of their age the necessity of procuring the consent of the Crown, i.e. of the Ministry, before any vote can be taken on such a measure. As a matter of courtesy, the zealous legislator is allowed to introduce his bill, and explain it; but if the Government does not adopt it as its own, the "prerogative of the Crown" is put in force, and the act is quietly extinguished. At least such a course is open to the Ministry if it chooses; but the bolder step is generally preferred, of meeting the case on its merits, and discussing it like any other measure. Lord George Bentinck's plan is one of that class of measures that are "too good," that propose to do too much; and coupling it with his Lordship's sanguine speech, it is impossible to get rid of the impression that there is something Utopian about it. Yet thus much is practical enough; a Government could always, by passing its word as a security, dig a channel, as it were, into which capital would flow; and capital is the great want of Ireland. The argument that money should always be left to find its own way to the best investments, fails woefully sometimes; English capital left to itself, has made most grievous mistakes, and rushed—as if the great object were to get rid of it—into the most rotten schemes. The holders of great masses of money, the capitalists by profession, as they may be called, are astute enough, and make the "turn of the market" upon everything; they can mark the ebbs and flows of the golden tide that are invisible to the world at large. It is the possessors of small surplus capitals, anxious for better incomes than can be got from the public funds, who are always ready to be drawn away by the mania of the day. Knowledge of what they are embarking in is not to be found in one in ten of them. Nothing but the most entire ignorance could have blinded the thousands to the bubble schemes of 1825, of Mexican and Peruvian mine celebrity. A Government might fairly take on itself to direct this kind of capital into a new field, and this is what Lord G. Bentinck purposes to do. But he has begun on too large a scale, for the present juncture, at all events.

The debate on the second reading was to have been taken on Thursday evening, but political difficulties have intervened. At a meeting of the Liberal party on that day, Lord John Russell declared he should resign if Lord George Bentinck's scheme secured a majority. At this moment, an interregnum would be most inconvenient, especially in Ireland; so it is understood that a sufficient number of Irish Members have determined to vote against the plan, as it will prevent any risk of a break-up of the Cabinet. Under these circumstances, the second reading is deferred.

RESTORATION OF THE CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE, WAKEFIELD.

(To the Editor.)

HAVING seen, in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a short account of the Chapel on Wakefield Bridge, I am induced to inform you that, in removing the rubbish from the ruin, preparatory to the restoration, portions of all the mouldings, I believe, have been found; so that it is hoped that the restored building will, in its exterior, exactly resemble the old Chapel, the materials of which, if not too much decayed, will be used.

I am sorry to say that your Correspondent has led you into one mistake. Sufficient money has not yet been raised to complete the restoration, though this has been begun; the tracery in the north, south, and east windows, with the cornice over them, has been put up, and the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner, but must soon be discontinued, unless a further sum is subscribed. The estimated cost is £2000, exclusive of contingencies, and not half of that sum has been subscribed. If you can induce any of your friends to assist in completing this most interesting work you will confer a favour upon,

Sir, your Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL SHARPE.

Vicarage, Wakefield, Feb. 9, 1847.

DEPARTURE OF DON MIGUEL FROM ROME.—Don Miguel has secretly left Rome, and is supposed to have embarked for Portugal, where his presence now could not fail to have an important effect. There is also another rumour that Don Miguel has arrived in London. At present we cannot authenticate either of these reports.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE ROBINS.—We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. George Robins, which took place at Brighton, on Monday, after a long illness. Mr. Robins had honourably and successfully filled an exalted position in his profession for many years. Indeed, he began to wield the hammer before he had attained the age of nineteen, for, whilst attending a large sale in Yorkshire, he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, who, from indisposition, was unable to officiate. From that time to the present, during a period of fifty years, he enjoyed the uninterrupted good opinion of the public, and, perhaps, no man can boast of a more extraordinary catalogue of business—the most extensive estates in this country, and Scotland, and Ireland, as well as all parts of the globe, having passed through his hands. He leaves a widow and seven young children, whom his exertions have enabled him to provide for in an ample manner, and a large circle of friends, who will long mourn his irreparable loss. The poor have lost a kind friend, and society an excellent member. He was an exemplary husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a true-hearted friend.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

LORD MONTAGUE moved for some returns respecting a division of two baronies in Ireland, which motion was agreed to.

Some petitions were presented, and some miscellaneous business transacted, but nothing of interest took place; and the House adjourned about half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) BILL.—MR. LABOUCHERE moved the third reading of the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, which, after a few words from different members, was agreed to, and the bill passed and sent to the House of Lords.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S RAILWAYS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Railways (Ireland) Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and addressed the House. He trusted this important measure would be discussed without any party bias or party feeling. (Hear, hear.) If the measure proposed by the noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck) was carried, Her Majesty's Government could not hold themselves responsible to carry its provisions into effect. (Hear.) He certainly was surprised at the proposition of advancing a loan of sixteen millions to Ireland, for the construction of railways under the present circumstances of the country, but he was not surprised that the bill should be endorsed by the hon. member, the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Hudson), who had such a deep interest in railways (hear, and laughter). He was willing and most anxious to assist, by every means in his power, to alleviate distress in Ireland, but he did not think the bill before the House was calculated to attain that desirable object. He must confess that he had no sanguine expectations of real benefit if the project of the noble Lord should be agreed to. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman then read extracts from correspondence which he had received on the subject, some of which stated that any Government must be insane to agree to such a proposition as that made by the noble Lord. It appeared to him that the proposed bill was much more likely to promote the interests of destitute shareholders in railways now in progress in Ireland, than the interests of the really destitute poor. (Hear.)

Mr. J. STEWART (member for Newark) censured the Government for holding out a threat of resignation in order to intimidate members from voting for this necessary measure.

Mr. F. BARRING gave his opinion that it would be better to pass the measures for the immediate relief of Ireland, and to leave the present measure for future and calmer consideration. He should therefore now vote against the second reading.

Sir J. TYRELL supported the bill.

Mr. DILLON BROWNE said he would support the bill, if Lord G. Bentinck would explicitly state what his ulterior views were with regard to Ireland.

Lord BERNARD said he should support the bill, as, in his opinion, it was calculated to benefit the people of Ireland.

Mr. CHAPLIN could not agree to a proposition to give loans for the construction of railways in Ireland, as, if they were likely to be productive to the constructors, they would be carried into effect without the interference of the Government.

Sir C. NAPIER supported the bill.

Mr. HUDSON spoke at great length, and contended that a loan, or even a grant, of sixteen millions, as proposed by the bill, would be of infinite benefit to England, as well to Ireland. The hon. member concluded by saying that he had no interest to advance, that he was content with the crown which he wore, and the throne upon which he sat, as Railway King. (Much laughter, and cheers.)

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the bill.

The debate was then adjourned. The House sat till past midnight.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a Levee yesterday, at St. James's Palace, which was very numerous and brilliantly attended. The Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of the Household, arrived early at the Palace. The carriages and liveries of the servants were of the most splendid description. Her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious Consort, and attended by the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace for St. James's shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. As the Royal procession passed through the Park, Her Majesty and Prince Albert were loudly cheered by those assembled.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—We regret to have to state that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland died on Thursday, at his seat, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, in the 62nd year of his age. His Grace had been for some time labouring under an attack of influenza; but no dangerous consequences were apprehended by his medical attendants. On Thursday morning, his valet entered the bed-room at his usual hour in the morning, when he thought the noble Duke was asleep; but it was subsequently ascertained that it was the sleep of death. His Grace succeeded to the Dukedom at the death of his father, in 1817.

A COLD NIGHT.—At Mitcham, in Surrey, on Thursday night last, the Thermometer stood at 9 degrees Fahrenheit, almost unprecedented at this advanced period of the year. It was certainly the coldest night of the season. A Correspondent at Blackheath says:—"The thermometer, this morning, indicated a temperature of 26 degrees below freezing; being the greatest degree of cold during the last two years."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday publish the report of the operations of the Bank of France for the last year. It represents the Bank as having had to struggle with unusual difficulties, owing to the failure of the harvest, and the exportation of specie. This report created great uneasiness in financial circles; and at the Bourse, there was a great tendency to a fall. Various rumours were circulated on Tuesday and Wednesday in Paris, as to the unpleasant condition of the official relations between the hotel of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy. It was said that, in consequence of the offensive character of M. Guizot's observations in the Chamber, all personal communication between Lord Normanby and that Minister was suspended, and that official communications were to take place only in writing. It was also stated that Lord Normanby was about to leave for London, to communicate personally, as was supposed, with the Foreign Office, on the present state of the official relations in Paris.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The packet ship *Queen of the West* has brought New York papers to the 23rd ult. The local news is utterly unimportant. Nothing decisive had arrived from Mexico, but extensive preparations for defence had been made by the United States troops along the line of occupation, in consequence of a reported advance of Santa Anna, who, it was alleged, had left his station at San Luis de Potosi, at the head of a body of 16,000 cavalry. His march was directed on Saltillo. General Worth, who received the information, forthwith despatched expresses to Generals Taylor, Wool, and Butler. The Commander-in-Chief was on his march from Monterey to Victoria, and immediately retired towards the former city. Having waited there three days without receiving any confirmatory intelligence, he again took up his line of march for Victoria. Meanwhile, General Wool called in all his outposts around Parras, and at the head of his division, 3000 strong, set out for Saltillo, which he expected to reach on the 23d. General Butler, with his division, had already arrived there. The other brigades were on the march. Several conflicting rumours were rife in the American camp. By some it was alleged that Santa Anna had left Potosi and was in full march; others stated that his designs were different.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Bishop of Oxford has just appointed the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, of Merton College, his Examining Chaplain. Mr. Goulburn is one of the leaders of the Anti-Tractarian party.

Feb. 11.

In a Convocation holden this morning, the Rev. R. Muckleston, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, was appointed Public Examiner in *Literis Humanioribus*.

In a Congregation holden immediately afterwards, the following degrees were conferred, viz.:—M.A.: G. G. Bradley, Fell. Univ.; Rev. J. B. Hill, Univ.; Rev. J. Randolph, Brasen.; Rev. E. West, Fell. St. John's; Rev. J. B. Hayley, Worc. J. Branthwaite, Taberner of Queen's; Rev. J. Leven, Wadham; C. B. Teesdale, Chr. Ch.—B.A.: S. M. Mackay, Worc.; J. L. Morris, Worc.; R. K. Cornish, Exhibitioner of Corp. Christi; N. Dimock, St. John's.

CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 6.

Mr. Charles Broderick Scott, of Trinity College, has been just awarded the Latin Alcaic prize.

The Rev. Robert John Bulmer, M.A., of St. John's College, has been appointed second master of the Kepler Grammar-school, Houghton-le-Spring.

John William Carroll, B.A., of St. Peter's College, has been elected fourth master of St. Peter's School, York.

Robert Thwaytes, B.A., of Christ's College, has been appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hooghly College, India.

William Westall, B.A., of Queen's College, has been appointed assistant master of Leamington College.

Feb. 10.

At a Congregation held to-day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Carter William Daking Moors, St. John's College; William Carter, King's College.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Thursday, consecrated a new church at Tubney, near Oxford, dedicating it to St. Lawrence.

CORN RIOT AT ANCONA.—A letter from Rome, of the 23d ult., says:—"In the district of Cesene, province of Farlo, on the 18th Jan., deplorable excesses were committed on the occasion of the embarkation of Corn for Ancona. The people of the country not only plundered the corn, but also the magazines in the neighbourhood. The owners and the inhabitants of Cesene took up arms and attacked the plunderers; two of whom were killed and several wounded. The armed force arrived, but the riot could not be suppressed until many of the peasants were arrested. The Pope has ordered prayers to be put up for three days on occasion of the famine in Ireland."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LAMBETH PALACE.—A number of workmen are now busily employed in making extensive improvements in the frontage of the ancient palace of Lambeth. The whole of the long footpath called Bishop's-walk, from Stangate to the upper side of the Palace, is undergoing considerable improvement, and when completed will afford great convenience to the public.

FALL OF THE GEORGE INN, LONG-ACRE.—The greater portion of the George Inn, Long-acre, opposite Bow-street, fell to the ground on Tuesday. The building was of considerable antiquity, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century, and when it was erected was intended for a first-rate hostelry. Some years since, the ranges of bed-rooms in the yard were converted into dwelling houses and livery stables; the adjoining houses extending to Endell-street, formerly Hanover-street, have been lately pulled down, their site being required by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the contemplated improvements in that neighbourhood, so that the gable end was left without any support, and being, as in most old buildings, principally composed of wood and lath and plaster, gave way, carrying with it the greater portion of the roof, which, in its descent, broke through all the floors, destroying every article of furniture. Happily no personal injury was sustained by any individual. Had the accident occurred in the evening, the loss of life must have been fearful, as the Grand Lodge of England of the Order of Odd Fellows would have held their weekly meeting in one of the rooms. One of the female servants had a very narrow escape; she had but a short time previous been engaged making the beds, which were destroyed.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The public suppers at this institution, which take place annually on eight Sunday evenings, terminating with Easter-Day, will commence to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council have instituted a Professorship of the Mechanical Principles of Engineering, and appointed Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson to the chair. The Flaherty Scholarship in Mathematics has been awarded to Mr. William Yool. To Mr. Robert Baldwin Hayward, who was so nearly equal to Mr. Yool that the Examiners recommended a division of the Scholarship, the Council voted a gold medal, with an expression of regret that circumstances did not admit of their bestowing two Scholarships. Examiners: Robert Leslie Ellis, A.M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Council; and Professors De Morgan and Potter. The Flaherty Scholarship in Classics has been awarded to Mr. Henry Gladdish Rosher. Examiners: G. S. Venables, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge, A.M., for the Council; and Professors Newman and Malden. The £40 prize for general proficiency as a student in medicine and surgery has been awarded to Mr. William Henry Ransom.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—At a meeting of the trustees of the National Gallery, held on Monday last, a report was received from Mr. Eastlake, R.A., the Keeper of the Gallery, relative to the operations which had been undertaken for cleansing the pictures deposited therein. This report had been prepared in pursuance of a minute made at a previous meeting of the trustees, on the 25th of January, and embodied a variety of testimonials and documents in justification of the course that had been pursued by the Keeper and his assistants. After hearing the report, &c., read, the meeting passed a resolution, "That in the opinion of the trustees, the report so made by Mr. Eastlake is entirely satisfactory, and justifies the confidence which they have reposed in his judgment, in respect of the treatment of the pictures in the National Gallery."

GRAY'S INN-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—A public meeting of the friends of this charity was held on Wednesday evening. Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell, M.P., presided. The secretary read the report, by which it appeared that the charity has been in existence six years, during which period 500 children have received the benefits accruing from the instruction imparted, and that at the present moment 170 boys and girls are receiving education by this institution. W. J. Maxwell, Esq., moved the first resolution, that the report be received, and that a fresh committee for the year ensuing be appointed. Mr. Payne, in a humorous address, seconded the resolution. He rendered a somewhat novel elucidation of the titles "M.P." and "F.R.S."; the former, as in the person of the Honourable Chairman, signified "Mindful of the Poor," the other he should wish at all times to interpret as "Friend of Ragged Schools."

NIGHTLY SHELTER FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR.—On Wednesday, the Committee of the above Association made a Report of the number of unfortunate individuals who have, since the opening, the 14th December last, availed themselves of its advantages as shelter from the inclemency of the weather. In the central asylum, in Playhouse-yard, St. Luke's, 4716 men, women, and children have been admitted; in the eastern asylum, in Glasshouse street, East Smithfield, 3511; and in the western asylum, Upper Ogle-street, Marylebone, 3967, making a total of 12,194. The number of rations distributed during the same period amounted to 131,138. The number admitted nightly on the average is 1200, and during the present inclement weather hundreds cannot be received.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday morning, two ladies, Miss Jones, of St. John's Wood, and Miss Colgrave, of Bryanstone-square, received "the white veil and the religious habit of our blessed Lady of Mercy," at the Catholic Church, Bermondsey. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. O'Dwyer, Butler, Moore, and other priests. The postulants, habited in white, were introduced to the Bishop at the foot of the altar by the Principal of the Sisters of Mercy, and having, in answer to a catechetical examination, expressed their readiness to give up the world and all worldly things, and to devote themselves entirely and unreservedly to the study and the practice of religion, they were invested with the veil by the officiating prelate. The ceremony, which was conducted for the most part in Latin, was of an imposing character, several pieces of sacred music, appropriate to the occasion, being performed on the organ.

DELAY AT THE POST-OFFICE FROM THE SNOW.—At noon, on Wednesday, no less than 119 mail bags had been detained by the snow storm, a greater number than has been known for some years to have been delayed by the weather.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The Duke of Cambridge has commanded that the festival of this charity should take place on the 31st of May, when his Royal Highness will preside. The illustrious Prince has before presided. Upwards of 70 merchants and others have already joined the stewardship, and by the period of the announcement of the list it is anticipated it will be the largest of the season. Lord Ashburton is president of the society this year, and 110 vice presidents adorn the publications issued by the society.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—A frightful murder was committed last Sunday evening at Newbrough, in the southern division of the county of Northumberland, about four miles from Hexham. It appears that there had been a christening that day, and after the parties had been at church, they repaired to an inn in the village of Newbrough, to partake of some refreshment. While there, a man of the name of Welsh, who is a labourer in a quarry in the neighbourhood, insulted some of the women of the christening party, and used language which called for the interference of the father of the child, a person of the name of Proud. When Proud and his party left the house, Welsh followed, and went in the same direction, and some wrangling took place between the parties on the road. They had not, however, proceeded far, when Welsh went up to Proud, seized him by the head, and, pulling it back, cut his throat with a knife so severely, that the unfortunate victim died almost immediately. After committing the horrid deed, Welsh ran off, and called at the same public-house as the party had been at, where he called for a pot of whiskey, and having drunk it he stated to the mistress of the house that it was the last time she would see him. He then left, and hastened to the Fourstones Station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. On reaching it he seems to have been entirely overcome, partly by the liquor he had taken, and partly by the exertions he had made to flee from the locality of his crime. In the meantime intelligence of the murder spread over the village, and the constable was despatched in pursuit of the murderer, whom he found in a public-house at the Fourstones Station, and immediately apprehended. An inquest was held on Tuesday, when the facts above stated were detailed in evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who was committed to Morpeth gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—Mr. W. Standfield, of the firm of Newbould and Co., manufacturers of cutlery, Sheffield, was at the Duke's Arms, Marlborough, on Thursday (last week), and, up to seven in the evening, in perfect health. He then walked to the post-office, put in his letters, returned to the hotel, and was a corpse in less than an hour. Disease of the heart was the immediate cause of death. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, remarkably sober, and, in every respect, a quiet, abstemious man. He died in the Commercial-room, in the presence of Mr. Dallimore and two other travellers.

A TRANSPARENT TAPE.—On Saturday last, a gentleman, in appearance, called at Mr. Edmunds's shop, in Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, and ordered a pair of gloves and two satin scarfs, value 35s. The gloves (value 2s.) he took with him, and ordered the scarfs to be sent to 49, Belgrave-square, and he would be paid for; but, on taking them as directed, no such person resided there.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Owing to the snow on Sunday getting into the atmospheric tube, the various trains after five o'clock had to be conveyed by the locomotive. At nine o'clock an attempt was made to work the down train by atmospheric power, but in consequence of a stoppage, a locomotive was sent after the train to assist it on its journey, when one of the men employed to superintend the closing of the valve by the cement, not being aware of the arrangement, and it is supposed, not expecting a locomotive on the atmospheric line, was fulfilling his duty, and before he was observed the engine ran over him, almost crushing him to pieces. The unfortunate man was named Thomas Smith.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREETS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest at the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, on the body of Mr. Henry Jeffrey Topping, aged forty, a clerk to Mr. Gaitskill, the distiller, of Bermondsey-street. The deceased, on Tuesday morning, whilst passing through Gracechurch-street, was observed to stagger and fall opposite the shop of Mr. Carlin, the tobacconist. He was carried into the house, and was seen by Mr. Ray, the surgeon, but he died shortly afterwards, from an affection of the heart.—Verdict, "Natural Death."

FIRE NEAR FITZROY-SQUARE.—Between six and seven, on Wednesday morning, a fire burst forth upon the cabinet and bedstead manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Bailes, situate at No. 23, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The premises were at the rear of the private dwelling, and were adjoined by the spacious timber yard of Mr. Oliver, in John-street, and by numerous houses in Pitt street. Whilst the firemen were trying to subdue the flames the roof and part of the outer wall fell, and the flames then shot into Mr. Oliver's mahogany loft, setting fire to the building, and also to a number of pieces of valuable cabinet wood. It was past nine o'clock before they succeeded in extinguishing them, and not until Messrs. Bailes's manufactory was burned down, the whole of the valuable stock in trade and men's working tools destroyed, the timber in the loft of Mr. Oliver's premises considerably damaged by fire, and the building itself much burnt.

THE WEATHER.

THE past week has been remarkable, during the former part for the continuance of dull and gloomy weather, and during the latter, for the severity with which the frost has again set in. The following are the particulars each day. Thursday, February 4, was misty and dull all the morning, fine, but cloudy afternoon; its average temperature was 35°. Friday was cloudy and dull, a thin rain was falling at night, with nocturnal rising temperature; its average temperature was 35°. Saturday was an extremely dull day, with an unusual high temperature, its average being 45°; after midnight the sky became free from cloud, and the temperature declined to 30° by six o'clock on Sunday morning. Sunday was misty, snow was falling in small quantities all the day; its average temperature was 29°, being 16° less than that of the day previous. Monday snow was falling for twelve hours, and in the evening it measured eight inches in depth on the level; the highest temperature this day was only 30°, and the average of the whole day was 23°, being about 15° below that of the season. Tuesday was a fine clear day, but excessively cold; in the morning about six o'clock the reading of the thermometer was as low as 16°; at 9 A.M., the reading was 19°; at 10 A.M. it was 20°; at 11 A.M., it was 20½°, at half-past twelve it was 25°, and it rose to 29°; which was the highest point reached during the day; and it afterwards declined to 22° before midnight; its average temperature was less than 23°. Wednesday was a fine day; at about six A.M. the reading of the thermometer was as low as 15°, being the lowest point I have seen this winter of the temperature of the air at the height of four feet above the ground; the thermometer being protected from the effects of radiation; the previous instances this winter which have been nearly as low, are the following:—In 1846, December 14th, at 7 A.M. the reading was 15½°; on December 15th, at 7 A.M., it was 18½°, and on the 31st of December, it was at 7 A.M., 16°, and these have been the lowest points this winter. The average temperature of Wednesday was 26°.

The following are the thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Day.	A.M. 7h. 30m.	P.M. 3 30	P.M. 7h. 30m.	During the Day.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 4	30½	39½	35½	39½	30½
Feb. 5	31½	39	38	39	31
Feb. 6	42	48	45	49	41
Feb. 7	31½	39½	34	39½	25
Feb. 8	19	30	27	30	17
Feb. 9	16½	29	26	29	16½
Feb. 10	19½	37½	29	37½	15

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1847.

J. G.

P.S.—Many persons are in the habit of mixing salt with the snow opposite to their houses; probably, such persons are not aware that, by so doing, they form a freezing mixture whose temperature is at zero, or 32 deg. below the freezing point of water; and to this low temperature the feet of poor persons are subjected who are so unfortunate as to have to pass over such places. The practice should be entirely discontinued.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR VALENTINE BLAKE, BART., OF MENLO.

RECENT accounts from Ireland announce the death of this gentleman the member for the town of Galway in the present Parliament. Sir Valentine, who was born 23rd June, 1780, married first, in 1803, Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph Donellan, Esq., of Killa; and secondly, in 1843, Julia Sophia, daughter of the late Robert Macdonnell, Esq., M.D. By the latter he leaves Valentine-Charles, and by the former two elder sons, Thomas and John Francis. The family of which Sir Valentine was the representative, is one of the oldest in Connaught, having been established in the sister kingdom by Richard Blake, alias Caddell, who accompanied Prince John to Ireland in 1185, and obtained large grants of land in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Clare. Valentine Blake, Mayor of Galway in 1611, obtained a patent of Baronetcy in 1622; and his descendant, Sir Walter, the sixth Baronet, was the first Catholic gentleman of distinction that joined the standard of the Prince of Orange.

LADY WELBY.

WILHELMINA, Lady Welby, wife of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, died at Denton, on the 4th instant, in the 75th year of her age.

Her Ladyship was only daughter and heiress of William Spry, Esq., Governor of Barbadoes. Her marriage took place in 1792, and the issue of it consisted of three sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Glynn Earle Welby, Esq., sits in Parliament for Grantham. Of the latter, four are married, viz., Wilhelmina, wife of the Rev. F. Browning, Prebendary of Salisbury; Penelope, late wife of Clinton J. Fynes Clinton, Esq., M.P.; Katharine, wife of the Rev. T. Welby Northmore, of Cleve; and Elizabeth, of Thomas James Ireland, Esq., of Owsden Hall, Suffolk.

THE VENERABLE JOHN OLDERSHAW, B.D., ARCHDEACON OF NORFOLK.

This beloved and respected Divine, whose death, at the advanced age of ninety-two, occurred on the 31st ult., was born at Leicester, in 1754, the son of an eminent surgeon of that town; and derived descent from highly respectable ancestors, long possessed of considerable property and influence at Loughborough, where their monuments may still be seen in the parish church. After receiving the rudiments of learning at the Grammar School of Oakham, the subject of this notice entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was the Senior Wrangler of his year, although among the competitors for that honourable distinction was the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield. About this time, Mr. Oldershaw became private tutor to Mr. Manners Sutton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and thus laid the foundation of his future preferment. Shortly after he was elected a Fellow of his College; and in 1792, on Mr. Sutton's consecration as Bishop of Norwich, received the appointment of Examining Chaplain to his Lordship, for the duties of which office his acumen and sound judgment, as well as his theological and classical attainments, eminently qualified him.

In 1797 he was presented to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and soon after nominated to the Rectory of Readehall cum Harlestone. From the remarks accompanying the notice of his death, evidently written by one who well knew the deceased Archdeacon, we derive the following estimate of his character:—"No one was ever more sincerely, strongly, and conscientiously attached to the Constitution of his country and its established religion, and that after the fullest and most careful investigation of their claims upon us, by a powerful and well-informed mind; and whenever he conceived either to be in danger, he was ready, as an active and judicious magistrate, a zealous and dignified governor in the Church, a private clergyman in his parish, or an influential member of society, to stand forward fearlessly in its defence. He was ever ready to advance, both by his purse and his personal services, whatever he conceived would promote the cause of Christianity, or relieve the wants of the needy and distressed. He was also given to hospitality, and delighted to see his friends happy around him; and he was able to contribute largely to their information and amusement, by the fund of anecdote which he had collected in his intercourse with the leading intellectual characters of his day."

Archdeacon Oldershaw married Anne, daughter of Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart., of Madingley, near Cambridge, and became a widower in 1829.

WILLIAM BURRELL, ESQ., OF BROOME-PARK.

This gentleman, an acting Deputy of the Peace for Northumberland during forty-six years, and a Justice-Lieutenant for more than fifty, died on the 1st inst. at Chattan Vicarage, aged seventy-three. In 1806 he inherited the family estates at the death of his father, Bryan Burrell, Esq., and in 1811 served as High Sheriff of his native county. By Eleanor his wife, eldest daughter of Matthew Foster, Esq., of Bolton House, he leaves two sons, Bryan, late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, and Matthew, in holy orders, both magistrates for Northumberland.

The Burrells are of very ancient date upon the borders of England and Scotland, particularly in that district formerly known by the name of the East Marches; and may be traced, as resident at Berwick-on-Tweed, so early as the year 1250.

THE PROMISE AT EU.—There is current in Paris a pun upon the proverb that "promette et tenir sont deux," which well marks the French estimate of Guizot's position. It is now "promette et tenir ne sont pas d'Eu!"

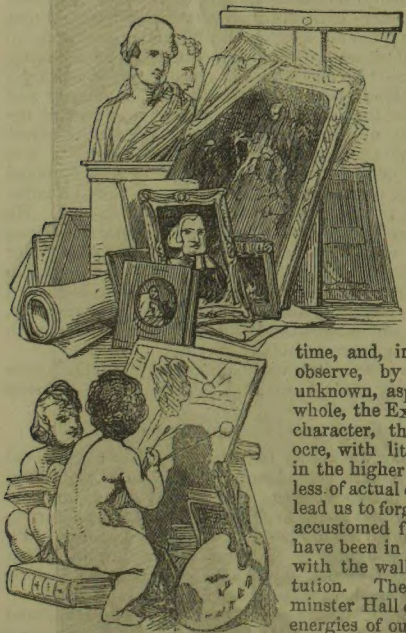
A NEW COMET.—On Saturday evening last, a few minutes after nine o'clock, Mr. Hind discovered a telescopic comet in Cepheus. The comet is a faint nebula, with a slight condensation in the centre, though no positive nucleus is visible.

ST. MARLBOROUGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The 17th Annual General Meeting of this Institution was held on Thursday, when it appeared the progress of this bank continues to be of a very favourable description, no less than 2399 new deposits having been made in the last year.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



FRUIT.—PAINTED BY LANCE.



had been expected, are painting themselves down to the Art-Union distribution of prizes of £10. We had been led to look for a very different result. Harsh critics upon Art talk of taste becoming diluted the more it is diffused, and our Exhibitions justify, not unfrequently, a decision so severe. Four hundred pictures, it is said, have been returned by the Directors of the Institution, "from want of room;" and of the 543 selected for Exhibition (only 143 more than were refused), some fifty or sixty (we wish we could have enlarged the number) are all that will add to the reputation of the English School. Yet there are fine, very fine, things in the present Exhibition, and the collection is certainly one of more than average merit. The preponderance

of the opening of the first Exhibition of the season is always an event looked forward to with interest by the patrons and followers of Art; and this year the interest has been enhanced by a certain novelty and freshness imparted to the Exhibition by the decision of the Directors. Many of the contributions, by the new regulation in force, are exhibited for the first time, and, in several instances, we observe, by young, and, hitherto, unknown, aspirants. Viewed as a whole, the Exhibition is of a pleasing character, though somewhat mediocre, with little of superior promise, in the higher walks of Art, and still less of actual execution, which would lead us to forget the absence of those accustomed friends whose works we have been in the habit of associating with the walls of the British Institution. The great effort at Westminster Hall engrosses, it is said, the energies of our elder artists, and the young, from whom better things

of landscapes gives an agreeable tone to the Exhibition itself, while it affords a pleasing belief that there is an innate feeling amongst our numerous painters for depicting those charming tranquil home scenes, those "green delights" of hill, and vale, and tree, and stream, so peculiarly the characteristic of an English landscape. Critics upon Art adopt different principles, not of criticism alone, but of the manner of proceeding in their criticisms. We ourselves have varied at times the plan of our procedure, occasionally allowing rank, and age, and position, to claim a precedence that is due to them; now and then the excellence of the several works, giving the best picture the first position in our notice, and not unfrequently adopting the order of the catalogue, much the simplest principle, we conceive, to the reader who has seen the Exhibition, and one, moreover, which we shall return to on the present occasion.

We may observe, for the benefit of such of our Colonial and Continental readers who have never had the opportunity of visiting the British Institution, that the Exhibition is in three rooms—North, Middle, and South—and that the best pictures are invariably placed, on account of the light, in the room to the north; and in this room it is that the numbers begin.

NORTH ROOM.

2. "Highland Children at the Door of a Bothy." W. Simson. A clever little picture; all Highland health and character.

3. "The Lovers' Walk." F. Danby, A.R.A. A moonlight scene on a bridge—a kind of Romeo and Juliet affair, as a lady who was standing by on the day of the private view, was heard to call it—not, we are inclined to think, inaptly. The colouring is strange—somewhat unearthly, indeed—but the composition certainly effective. By Mr. Danby's kind permission, we have been enabled to present our readers with a very clever Engraving of this attractive picture.

6. "The Holy Well." F. Goodall. Small in size, and unpretending, but full of truth and beauty. In front of a stone cross, at which an aged pilgrim is represented, leaning on his stick, in an air of thoughtful devotion, flows the well of holy water; and on one side a child is seen drinking from the closed hands of her youthful mother; and, on the other side, a girl of twenty, all simplicity and prettiness, tending of the waters from the same simple cup—her own fair hand. In the distance is a ruined Abbey. Mr. Goodall has kindly and liberally acceded to our request that an Engraving might be made for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this sweet and admirable little picture.

12. "A Forest Lane." J. Stark. Worthy of notice, though possessing all the known peculiarities of the artist, whose trees are always denuded of foliage.

22. "Interior a Highland Cottage." W. Simson. A companion picture to No. 2, by the same artist, and equally excellent.

23. "Irish Courtship." F. Goodall. A well told story, and full of humour. The characters are well defined, and the execution careful. The gay earnestness of the lover, the delight of the girl, the quiet wonder of the boy in the foreground, and the arch looks of the children in the left of the composition, defy description. The colouring is rather brown, but the execution careful, and the accessories well chosen.

30. "Market Place at Coutances, Normandy." D. Roberts, R.A. An interesting reminiscence of travel, and warmer in tone than is usual with David Roberts. The foreground somewhat too grey.

31. "An Old Mill Pond." S. R. Percy. An agreeable landscape, but the foliage heavy, and wanting finish.

39. "An Israelite Indeed." W. Etty, R.A. Vigorous in colour but certainly too black.

40. "Female Head." Mrs. Carpenter. Head of a girl of fourteen—beautifully felt and rendered.

53. "Spring-time." J. Inskipp. Somewhat unworthy of Mr. Inskipp's well-earned reputation.

54. "Shallow Streams." T. Creswick, A.R.A. One of the best landscapes in the Exhibition, and very true to nature, but somewhat cold in colour, and the water wanting in transparency.

58. "The Approaching Footstep." Frank Stone. A clever, nicely-painted picture, but not equal to some of Mr. Stone's former works. How is it that when we look on a picture by this agreeable artist we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we have seen it before? Mr. Stone can afford to acknowledge the justice of our question by throwing off the trifling mannerism of a conventional beauty and frippery of dress, and relying on the higher qualities which he unquestionably possesses.

66. "Morning." J. Sant. A poetic personification, and rather pretty.

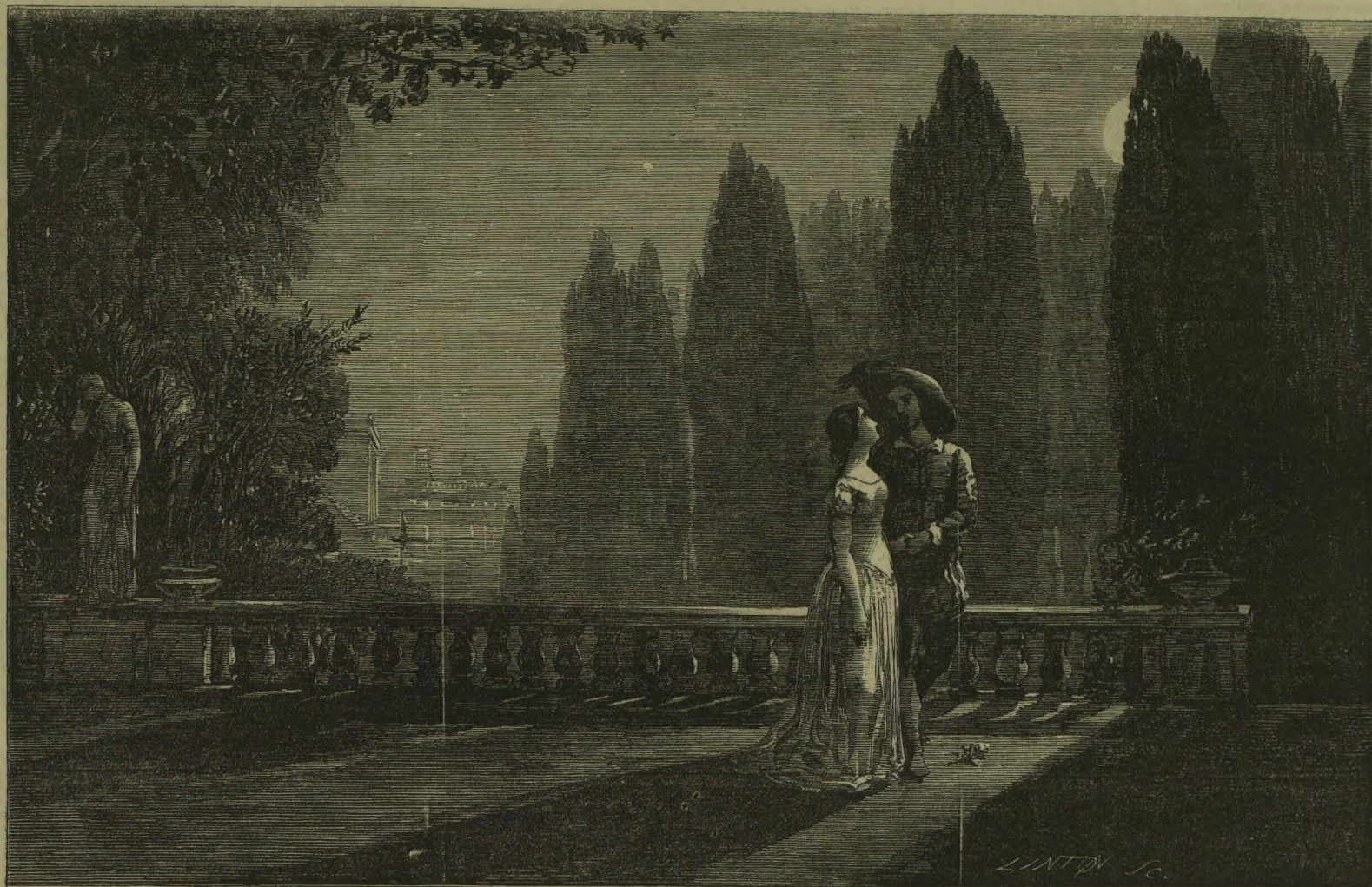
67. "Wild Mountain Scene, Autumnal Cloudy Weather." H. Bright. A faithful transcript of nature. The mist gathering over the mountains, and the approaching obscuration of the lovely scene, are finely conceived and executed. This, some critics have said, is the finest landscape in the Exhibition. Nor can we dissent from such a decision. The feeling throughout is essentially English.

72. "Dorothea Bathing her Feet." T. M. Joy. Colder in colour than Mr. Joy usually is, and the face of Dorothea wanting in ideal beauty.

83. "The celebrated Oak in Polstead Park, Essex." F. R. Lee, R.A. Mr. Lee would seem to entertain a particular objection to breaking up his foregrounds: why, we are at a loss to conceive.

89. "The Fronde Riots." J. Gilbert. A well-told story, from the life of Louis XIV., worthy of Northcote or Smirke. Mr. Gilbert has

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



THE LOVER'S WALK.—PAINTED BY DANBY.

evidently improved of late, both in design and execution. The story he has chosen on the present occasion is related thus:—"A report being raised that the Queen was about to follow the obnoxious Cardinal with her son, a new outbreak was the consequence. In order to appease the malcontents, it became necessary for Anne of Austria to admit some of the citizens into her chamber, to satisfy them that the King was still there. Several of the populace were accordingly admitted, when, drawing the bed-curtains, she proved that the alarm created was unfounded, by showing them the young King asleep." The Queen is represented possessed of proper dignity and confidence, and the rioter in the foreground (with the dagger) is very ably conceived and drawn.

106. "Epstein Castle, in the Taurus Mountains." G. C. Stanfield. A clever picture by the son of Clarkson Stanfield. No. 534 is by the same artist.

115. "Vesuvius and Bay of Naples." E. W. Cooke. Too blue and green. Mr. Cooke has lost his fine feeling for English skies (may we add, for skies to be seen in nature?) since his recent visit to Italy.

116. "Interior of a Welsh Cottage, near Conway." E. A. Goodall. A small picture, very carefully executed.

137. "Martello Tower, at Mentone, near Monaco." E. W. Cooke. Too yellow.

146. "A Straw Yard." J. F. Herring. Extremely excellent in manipulation and mechanical execution, but wanting in the sentiment which Edwin Landseer throws into his commonest productions. The pigs are very bad—the horses extremely excellent. Mr. Herring has a still better picture in the present Exhibition.

149. "Fruit." G. Lance. Exquisite: but the flowers and leaves are hardly equal to the fruit.

150. "Rizpah Watching the Dead Sons of Saul." J. C. Hook. The picture of the greatest pretension in the Exhibition, and clever; but why select a subject from which we turn with distaste?

162. "An Old Avenue." F. R. Lee, R.A. Although the distant part of the avenue is charming, the monotonous cold green of the foreground is particularly displeasing. The sun never gives a warmth in Mr. Lee's hands.

169. "Drumossie Moor, the Battle Field of Culloden." W. Simson. Interesting as the scene of the last battle fought in Britain. The land-

scape is almost poetical, from the desolate air which Mr. Simson has cast over the whole composition, both of sky and earth.

180. "The Cottage Under the Hill." F. R. Lee, R.A. The best of Mr. Lee's productions in the present Collection.

184. "Fruit." G. Lance. Admirable; and the subject of the Engraving in our present Paper. The fruit, draperies, gold-work, vases &c., all perfection. Nothing can be more masterly than the execution of this picture.

206. "A Magdalen Reading." W. Etty, R.A. So beautiful in colour that we could wish the throat had been somewhat cleaner and clearer and the eyes defined instead of dotted in.

MIDDLE ROOM.

254. "Gulf of Salerno, and Mountains of Præstum, from Amalfi." E. W. Cooke. Better and truer in colour than Mr. Cooke's other works in the present Exhibition.

259. "The Frugal Meal." J. F. Herring. Three horses' heads—admirable in point of execution, and the nearest approach to Edward Landseer's excellence that has yet been made by an artist in this country.



THE FRONDE RIOTS.—PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.

268. "An Interior." H. Van Hove. Wonderful in point of expressive imitation, but almost a cento from De Hooghe. But to imitate De Hooghe well is no common excellence.

303. "Reposing after Bathing." W. Etty, R.A. Purer than usual in colour, and with all the excellences and defects of Mr. Etty's manner and manner.

304. "Village Church." H. J. Boddington. Thoroughly English and altogether a pleasing picture. In Mr. Lee's manner, but without his coldness.

337. "An Old Water-Mill, at Ilfley, Oxfordshire." H. Bright. Admirable, indeed; broadly treated, and full of truth and beauty.

378. "The Meeting of Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester." Mrs. J. Robertson. The accessories are well-painted, but the figures are only still life.

379. "The Campagna, Rome." W. Linton. Hung too high, but poetically conceived and rendered.

SOUTH ROOM.

427. "The Marble Mountains of Carrara." E. W. Cooke. Another of Mr. Cooke's Italian eccentricities—the sky, blue, green, pink, and a mixture of all three together.

Here we must break off for the present—reserving our remaining notices for another occasion and another visit.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SNOW-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

The provincial papers, and letters from the country, teem with notices of the violence of the snow-storm, which seems to have been felt all over the country. Nearly all the lines of railway have been blocked up, so as to seriously impede the progress of the trains, and the roads, in many districts, are described as quite impassable. The traffic on the Brighton Railway was very much impeded and actually stopped for several hours. During the first four or five hours of the fall the trains passed with little difficulty, but after that time the line became almost impassable in some districts, especially near Balcombe, where the drifts from the hills into the cuttings were exceedingly great. So great was the fall at Balcombe that at ten o'clock on Monday night the station was almost buried in snow. The first train which was stopped was the five o'clock express, containing a number of passengers, amongst whom were Captain Hotham, Mr. Rowland Hill, &c. On arriving at the other side of the Three Bridges, a station twenty-eight miles from London, the fall of snow was so thick as to prevent the engine-driver from seeing the length of the train, and shortly afterwards it was brought to a stand-still. The driver, stoker, and guards got down, and with shovels proceeded to clear the snow off the rails to some distance in advance; but this was of trifling avail, as the wheels of the engines and carriages soon became blocked with ice and snow. There being no prospect of a passage being made through the mass, as the snow was still falling heavily, and had partly put out the fires, the passengers alighted from the carriages and returned to the Three Bridges Station. Here they remained during the night, and next morning they returned to London. The exertions during the night to effect a passage met with the same result, one end of Balcombe tunnel being filled up with the drift. At an early hour four powerful engines arrived from town, accompanied by the company's engineer, Mr. Hood, and these, firmly coupled, started at a rattling rate in the hope of cutting through the snow. This proved a failure, for they soon became a fixture, and the snow penetrating the fire boxes, the fires were extinguished and the engines rendered useless. An express was then sent back to London, for the whole staff of excavators in the company's employ. In due course of time a large array of "navvies" arrived, with spades and pickaxes, and were immediately put to work. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the down line was sufficiently cleared to allow the passage of trains. The half-past four o'clock train on Tuesday afternoon from Brighton was the first to pass through the cutting, and the five o'clock express train from town succeeded in getting through.

On the South Western line, all the trains were more or less behind time. Four trains are said to have come to a stand still near the Andover Road Station, the passengers remaining in the carriages all night—those in the second and third-class carriages being half-frozen. Both the up and down lines, however, are now clear.

Much delay has been caused on the Great Western Railway, by a heavy fall of snow covering the line of rails to the extent of upwards of five feet between Bristol and Keynsham. The engine was detached from the train, and sent on with several labourers to clear the line of the snow. Although the distance between these two stations is not more than six miles, it was not performed in less than four hours, the whole of the time being occupied in cutting a way through the snow; this having been accomplished, the engine then returned, and proceeded onwards with the train.

A Bristol letter, of Monday, says:—"We have been visited this day by the heaviest snow storm that has fallen to the lot of this locality since the year 1814. The snow lies generally at a depth of eighteen inches and two feet, and in places where it has drifted, it is often three feet and four feet deep."

The *Maidstone Gazette* of Tuesday states that the 3.30 down train did not reach that town till 9.15, above three hours after time, the snow offering such an impediment, that the train, several times, on the Maidstone branch, came to a stand-still. Between Paddock Wood and Yalding the train was compelled to wait for the express to assist it, and soon after passing Watlington, the locomotive broke down, and further delay was caused in detaching it; the train being then propelled by the express engine alone, but was unable to reach the Maidstone station nearer than the ticket platform.

On Tuesday, the heavy snow throughout the Eastern Counties caused much inconvenience. On Monday night, the fall was so heavy, that several of the trains were much delayed, the mail train from London being an hour behind time at Chelmsford and Colchester; but afterwards, the rails being cleared, they were pretty regular.

The weather in the Midland district has been very cold. The snow storm on Monday and Monday night, at Portsmouth, was very severe; it snowed nearly all day, with a south west wind and partial thaw; but about ten at night, the wind shifted to the north, with an intense frost. The South Western rail was much impeded, and the night down train was twenty hours reaching Gosport. Snow and ice thickly cover the ground in the neighbourhood, where there has not been so much for these many years past.

The accounts from the North are similar. At Liverpool, there was an exceedingly heavy fall of snow on Sunday night, and during the greater part of Monday. On Monday evening there was a sharp breeze, and frost having set in, the footpaths were rendered almost impassable. Tuesday was remarkable for two uncommon sights in the town, occasioned by the snowy state of the streets; the first was that a sledge, drawn by one horse, was driven rapidly; and the other, that the West Derby omnibus was drawn by six horses. The appearance of the sledge excited much amusement amongst the thousands who witnessed it as it passed along.

At Manchester, on Monday night, more snow fell, and the lowest point indicated by the thermometer was 20 degrees. On Tuesday morning, it was as low as 18 degrees, and the frost continued during the day.

PROPOSED CORN EXCHANGE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Several influential gentlemen connected with the Corn trade, in Birmingham, have determined on erecting an Exchange for the transaction of their business. The site selected is immediately behind the St. George's coach-office in High-street, and runs towards Moor-street, between Carr's lane and Castle-street. The ground proposed to be occupied is a comparatively narrow strip of land, measuring 706 square yards. The plans and drawings have been prepared, and the building will consist of a commodious hall, 110 feet long by 40 feet wide, lighted by a semicircular roof, surmounted by a lantern, extending the whole length of the hall.

FIRE IN NORWICH.—On Saturday night, the anti-friction grease manufactory of Messrs. Kirtore and Lockett, near the Foundry Bridge Wharfs, Norwich, was entirely destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not ascertained, but suspicions are entertained that it was not accidental.

BATHING EXTRAORDINARY AT BRIDPORT.—An itinerant preacher of the Baptist persuasion visited Bridport lately, and, it appears, succeeded in gaining proselytes, as, on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, he dipped eight adults (several of whom were females) in the open river, at Allington. The weather on the occasion was intensely cold, of which the parties gave evident proof on their being safely landed.

MURDER AT RUNCORN, CHESHIRE.—Last Saturday, a man named Richard Edwards, a carpenter, at Runcorn, killed his wife. Edwards, who is a man given to drink, had been fuddling all that day, instead of being at his work; and his wife, Betty Edwards, who is described as having been a quiet, peaceable woman, had sent one of her children to receive what wages were due to him. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Edwards came home, and wanted to get some money; but his wife declined to give him any, as all that she had received was due to the provision shop. Edwards immediately began to abuse and beat her, in the presence of her children; he took her by the hair of her head, and attempted to throw her out of doors; and then he struck her several times about the head and neck, knocked her down, and kicked her most severely. His eldest son, who is an apprentice, interfered on behalf of his mother, but was obliged to desist, in consequence of the threats of his father; but he ran out to fetch the neighbours in, who found her on the floor, quite dead, so that she had literally been beaten to death. Edwards took the matter quite coolly, and when his son was desired to send for a doctor, he threatened that, if he went, he would kill him. Again, when he was told his wife was dead, he made use of brutal language. Edwards was immediately taken into custody. An inquest was held at the Royal Hotel, Runcorn, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Richard Edwards," who was committed to Chester Castle, to take his trial at the next Chester Assizes.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body held its annual meeting on Monday, when the annual report of the directors was read, by which it appeared that the attention of the Chamber had been directed to no less than thirty subjects connected with commerce, and upon which they had to memorialise the Board of Trade, and other bodies. The president of the chamber (T. Bazley, Esq.) called attention to the subject of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India; and, after allusions had been made to other subjects, Mr. Prentice expressed a desire that the meetings of the association should be open to the public; and said that if the amount of information which merchants of that chamber possessed on the navigation laws had been laid before the public, those laws would long since have been repealed. Mr. John Brooks mentioned a recent case, where the operation of these laws caused a loss to him of £1500 in one transaction.

MUSIC.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Bellini's "Norma" was produced on Tuesday evening—the priestess sustained, for the first time, by Miss Bassano; and *Adalgisa*, by Miss Anne Romer, being her *debut* on the London stage. To begin with the last comer, it was a decided success, without the slightest alloy. Miss A. Romer is yet very young, and has an interesting exterior. She began her studies under Mr. F. Romer, the composer—brother of Miss Romer of Drury-Lane—and then entered the Royal Academy of Music, and became a pupil of Crevelin. Miss Anne Romer is a sister of the tenor, Mr. Travers (whose real name is Romer). The family seems to be musically gifted in a high degree. Miss Anne Romer has a delicious soprano voice, so fresh and sympathetic in quality, with such clear silvery tones, as to render the organ indescribably charming. Added to this, she is natural and unaffected in her acting, and her style is chaste and free from exaggeration. In power, she is not so great; her intonation is, however, so beautiful, that it is to be hoped she will never attempt to strain her voice. She was greeted most enthusiastically, and received every ovation: that she may not be ruined by all these flattering testimonials, is our sincere wish, for she bids fair to take the first position as a vocalist. A more interesting *Adalgisa* we have rarely heard, even on the Italian boards. Jenny Lind has always expressed an opinion, that this part has not been allotted to a first-rate singer, as it ought to be; and declared that she liked it as well as *Norma*.

Miss Bassano's fire and energy did not fail her in the *Norma*, but her action lacks refinement, and is too abrupt. She did not sing well in the first act, but, in the second, made some telling points. The music is too high for her, and in the florid passages, she was very unequal in the execution. The mezzo-soprano or the contralto is her natural forte, and to acquire the higher notes of the soprano, she has affected her intonation, and produces harsh tones. *Pollio* is an ungrateful part for a tenor, unless he have a Donzelli force. Allen barely saved his credit in it. Leffler's *Orcezo* was intolerable; a first bass is sadly wanted at the Princess. Mr. Edward Loder conducted the instrumental forces with ability; and in Mr. Eames there is a good *chef d'orchestre*; nor were the choruses badly done on the whole. The last scene, by Beverley, is a masterly painting.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH VOCAL MUSIC.—The second Concert was given on Monday at Exeter Hall, and was well attended. Mr. Willy's band was engaged, and the organ, erected by Mr. Robson, in consequence of the illiberal refusal of the Sacred Harmonic Society to allow the use of Mr. Walker's instrument, was played by Mr. Oliver May, his brother being the conductor. The principal vocalists were Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, W. H. Seguin and Machin. The first part, which was rather dreary, comprised sacred compositions by Rogers, Humphreys, Wise, Blow, Creighton, and Purcell, written between 1660 and 1690. The second and secular part was more lively, although from the sameness of style, there was a degree of monotony, requiring an appetite for the antique, very trying for modern digestion. The truth is, that these concerts, although historically interesting, must prove "slow" for the masses who like—and no imputation on their tastes—graceful and flowing melody. The English music in this portion was brought up to 1700 by a charming song of Dr. Blow, "It is not that I love you less," the words by Waller; which was encored without a dissentient voice. Miss Dolby warbling the melody most delightfully. A glee, by Mathew Lock, the reputed composer of the music in "Machbeth," was demanded a second time, but was only remarkable as being the first piece bearing the title of "Glee." A fine bass song, "Thy genius, lo!" in the cantata form, and equal to the celebrated "See the dreadful engines," was rendered by Mr. Machin correctly, but not with sufficient fire, regarding Nat. Lee's fiery words, alluding, as they do, to the Massacre of Paris, and the appeal to Charles IX. A most tiresome air, by Humphreys, the words of which are ascribed to Charles II. by Dr. Rimbault, in his edition of North's "Memoirs of Music," was sung by Mr. Lockey admirably. Miss Rainforth and Mr. W. H. Seguin sang Purcell's duet from Dryden's "Tyrannic Love," which was first acted in 1669—"Hark! my Daridark." Reading's "Dulce Domum," sung to this day at Winchester College, at the coming of the holidays, was encored. The first act of Purcell's "Dido and Eneas" was given entire, the finale, "To the hills and the vales," being sung twice, and Purcell's "Come, if you dare," from "King Arthur," concluded the selection. Purcell is the genius of the English dramatic school, and it is impossible to listen to his choral works without being struck with their massive proportions, nor to listen to his cantatas without feeling their exquisite melody and truthfulness of musical sentiment. His catch, "At the close of the evening," was quite a failure in the execution.

Mrs. A. NEWTON and Mr. G. CASE.—The concert of these artists, the former an accomplished vocalist, and the latter a violin and concertina player, took place, on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Mr. C. Severn conducting the first part, and Mr. Howard Glover the second. The solo instrumentalists were Messrs. R. Blagrove, J. Ward, J. Case, and G. Case, concertina; Mr. G. Case, violin; Mr. F. Chatterton, harp; and Miss E. Ward, piano. The vocalists were Miss Rainforth, Mrs. A. Newton, Madame F. Lablache; Messrs. Harrison, Spörle, John Parry, and Signor F. Lablache.

MR. ALLEGROTT'S TENTH ANNUAL CONCERT.—The Lyceum Theatre, on Tuesday night, was crowded to excess at this musical entertainment. Signor Negri and Mr. Laveni were the conductors, and the orchestra was led by Mr. Loder. Although there was a programme of upwards of fifty pieces, extending from seven o'clock until past midnight, there were the following encores:—The Misses Williams, in Glover's duet, "We come to the Savoy;" Signor F. Lablache and Madame F. Lablache, in Rossini's "Dunquo to sono;" Mr. John Parry, as a matter of course, in the "London Season;" Mr. Harrison, in Mr. G. Linley's new song, "Whisper not how much I love thee;" and Mr. Henry Russell, in the "Ship on Fire." Mr. H. Phillips was applauded in the "Bear Hunters;" and Madame Albertazzi, Miss Steele, and Miss Sabilla Novello, in Cimarosa's trio, "My lady the Countess." The other vocalists were Miss Hawes, Madame F. Lablache, Miss Hill, Miss Reynell, Miss E. Birch, Messrs. Harrison, Sinclair, Giubille, F. Lablache, and Brizzi. Miss Bassano and Mr. Allen were announced, but did not appear. The solo players were Madame Dulcken and Benedict (piano), F. Chatterton (harp), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertina), Master Thirlwall (violin), Mr. T. Harper (cornet-à-piston), and Mr. Gratian Cooke (oboe).

THE LATE MR. KEARNS.—A meeting of amateurs and professors took place in the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, Sir George Smart in the chair, to take into consideration the most effective means of raising a subscription on behalf of the widow and children of the late Mr. Kearns, the composer and tenor player, and member of the Philharmonic Society. It was agreed that a Grand Evening Concert should be given on Wednesday, March 17th—Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the rooms, having, in the kindest manner, given their use for the occasion. A general committee having been formed, a sub-acting committee was nominated, as follows:—Messrs. J. L. Hutton, W. L. Phillips, Ribas, Harper, John Loder, R. Olivier, I. Chappell (treasurer), G. Macfarren (secretary), and Sir George Smart (chairman). All the leading instrumentalists have tendered their gratuitous services, and Mr. Costa has consented to conduct the band. Messrs. Benedict, Henry Smart, Parry, C. Horsley, Bowley, Thirlwall, Ella, Dr. Gauntlett, Beale, Grunstein, &c., have consented to co-operate in this distressing case. All communications respecting the Concert may be addressed to Mr. Macfarren, the hon. secretary, 53, York-terrace, Regent's Park; and donations will be received by Mr. T. Chappell, in Bond-street.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE.—The programme of Wednesday comprised Onslow's Quintet in B flat for stringed instruments, Hummel's Pianoforte Quintet in E flat minor; the Kreutzer Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin, beautifully played by Madame Dulcken and M. Sainton; Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Capriccio with accompaniments; Chopin's Tarantella and Weber's Rondo "La Gaiete." The gem of this scheme was the Sonata, which created a great sensation. The vocalists were the Misses Williams and Madame and Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Metras.

Mrs. W. H. COPE'S CONCERT AT THE BRIDGE-HOUSE HOTEL.—This artist is the clever organist of St. Saviour, Southwark, for whom an apology was made for illness. Mr. John Parry was encored in his songs of "The London Season," and the "Family Argument, Foreign Affairs," and Miss Dolby in Linley's ballad, "Constancy." Miss Rainforth, Miss D'Ernst, Miss E. Birch, Messrs. Allen and Leffer, Mr. J. T. Cooper being the conductor, and Mr. Willey the leader. The Concert, which was given on Wednesday evening, was very well attended, and was under the patronage of Sir William and Lady Molesworth, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and Mrs. Pritchard.

MR. DANDO'S QUARTET CONCERTS.—At the second Concert of Classical Music at Crosby Hall, on Monday night, there was the usual muster of City amateurs, to listen to the instrumental treat.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—At the first meeting of this new Society, on the 5th inst., at the Music Hall, Store-street, the programme, conducted by Mr. Balfe, contained Beethoven's Symphony in C, No. 1; Weber's "Preciosa" Overture; Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri;" Haydn's Symphony in G, letter Q; and an operatic selection from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," by Negri. The performance exhibited in a remarkable degree the skill of the amateurs. It has been resolved, in order to produce increased effect, that there shall be rehearsals, at which the executants only will be present.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Thursday, Mr. Henry Phillips gave his Vocal Entertainment at the Horns, Kennington. On Monday, the Choral Harmonists gave the "Walpurgis Night," of Mendelssohn, at the London Tavern; and Mr. G. Marshall will give a Lecture on the Art of Singing. On Tuesday is the second Concert of Classical Instrumental Music at the Horn Tavern, Doctors' Commons, by the Blagrove party. On Thursday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform at Exeter Hall the Dettignen "Te Deum," of Handel, and Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Genge, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, being the principal vocalists. On the same evening, Mr. Lindsay Sloper gives his First *Source* of Classical Pianoforte Music. On Friday, the Fifth of the Sacred Concerts, directed by Miss Mounsey, takes place at Crosby Hall; and the second Meeting of the Amateur Musical Society, at the Music Hall, Store-street. Mr. Taverner's second Shakspearian Entertainment, Vocal and Dramatic, will take place at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday next. The two Misses Pyne, sisters, pupils of Sir George Smart, have been creating a sensation at concerts in Paris, and the French critics are astonished that English artists can be found who can sing—a piece of impertinence considering the scarcity in the Gallic market, that might have been spared.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

We have before us the Fourteenth Annual Report of this excellent society of amateurs; and, as usual, it is full of interesting matter and valuable statistics. The number of Concerts has been 160 in the Hall, attended by 306,570 persons. The total receipts have been £37,000, of which £20,000 has been paid to the various members of the musical profession, and £400 for charitable purposes. A list of thirty-five distinct works is given, performed by the Society, of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Purcell, &c. The "Messiah" has been

given forty-one times; the "Creation" twenty-four; "Israel in Egypt," seventeen; "Judas Maccabeus," twelve; "Paul," eight, &c. The receipts for the past year were £4411 1s., and the payments £4420 5s., leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of £9 4s. 11d. The estimated amount of property in Stock, &c., of the Society, is £2000. We regret to see such a large difference in the proceeds of the Concerts, £3025 9s., and the expenses £3334 2s. 1d. The Library has received increased donations. There were eighteen concerts during the year, the highest number ever given by the Society. Increased rehearsals are insisted upon in the Report, and very properly.

For the current season, increased activity is manifested, as Mendelssohn is coming over to conduct his new oratorio of "Elijah," and Spohr will arrive two months afterwards, to direct the production of his works. Handel's oratorio "Belshazzar" is also to be produced in its entire form. Mendelssohn's reply, accepting the engagement, dated Leipzig, Feb. 2nd, was received on Tuesday, by Mr. Buxton, his publisher in London. We congratulate the Society on its spirited exertions; it has done much for art, and it has the opportunity of achieving much more.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The season will, without further postponement, begin on Tuesday next. The celebrated opera "La Favorita," by Donizetti, and the New Ballet founded on La Motte Fouquet's most popular Fairy Tale, and composed by Signor Taglioni, will form the attraction of the Opening Night, when all the New Artists will make their *debut*.

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The prospectus of this new establishment has appeared, and announces—*Prime donne*, Mesd. Grist, Persiani, Mille, Stefanoni, Mad. Ronconi, and three subsidiary ladies. Second soprano, Mille Corbani, Contralto, Signora Albani. Tenors, Signori Mario and Salvi; with three secondary artists—Baritone and basses, Signori Tamburini, Ronconi, Marini, and Kovere (buffo); with three other gentlemen. Mr. Beale, the director, announces that it is proposed to produce, in the course of the season, some of the established works of "Cimarosa, Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and others of the more modern Italian School, including operas by Bellini, Donizetti, Mercadante, Verdi, on a scale of the most perfect ensemble." The ballet engagements include Mlles. Fanny Elssler, Dumilatre, and Plunkett, Baderna, and Fucco; and MM. Petipa, Croce, and Mabile. There are to be no divertissements between the acts of the operas.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—The benefit on Monday night, for the distressed Irish and Scotch, owing to the fearful weather, proved a complete failure, as it was the worst house of the season. The generosity of the lessee, committee of proprietors, artists and employees, should not, however, pass unnoticed. Wallace's opera of "Matilda of Hungary," with a costly *mise en scene*, will be produced next week. A new grand ballet is in preparation for Baderna, and a new opera for Mr. Travers. The manager, nothing dismayed at the two Italian Operas, has prepared, it is rumoured, a startling novelty for his Easter source of attraction.

BRAHAM.—The following note from the tenor of upwards of three-score-and-ten years of age, is too characteristic of the writer to be withheld from publicity, and we recommend the perusal thereof to all the singers of the present day:—

My Dear Sir,—I have been some days in town; but the weather has prevented me calling on you. I am rusticated for a time; and when I inform you that I gave very nearly 400 concerts in 37 weeks—two each day—and travelled every morning by railroads, post, stages, &c. &c., and never disappointed an audience by pleading hoarseness or fatigue, and am returned in health, strength, and voice, you will agree that I ought to feel grateful to Providence. I wish you would name a day to dine with me, and partake of a family repast, and an excellent bottle of bottles of champagne.—I am yours truly, JOHN BRAHAM.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

WHILE our gay Parisian neighbours are involved, at this season, in an incessant whirlpool of pleasure, on this side of the Channel our fashionables have not yet commenced in earnest the gaieties of the season. As regards fashions for the toilette, however, they will find all ready prepared for them. The costumes worn by the *déité* of Parisian society, headed by the numerous handsome young Princesses, the daughters-in-law of Louis Philippe, whose grace and beauty have, perhaps, no mean share in maintaining the wily Monarch's popularity, cannot but be successful amongst our English elegantes. To begin with the out-of-door costume. Such is the change of the weather to a mildness like that of spring, that it seems singularly inappropriate to recommend an article of dress, but a week or two ago not only highly in favour but nearly indispensable, namely, fur. Trimmings of sable, of ermine, and, in truth, of every description of fur, ornamented the cloaks, the mantles, and the dresses of every lady, and nothing can be, at the same time, more rich or more becoming. If, as it is probable, we have another period of severe weather, fur will, of course, resume its vogue; meanwhile, gimp, and, above all, broad handsome lace, are the favourite trimmings for out-of-door coverings, of which the shape has altered but very little, and they are still principally made in velvet and satin, black or of a dark colour. For promenade dresses cashmere, of fine texture, trimmed with gimp, or, what is more *riche*, *riche*, embroidered, are now in the highest favour. Their form remains the same, high body opening in front; the tight sleeves, with a small undercuff of lace, are still worn, though a corsage *decolleté*, with a chemisette coming up to the throat, or a lace pelerine, is not unfrequently seen. Satin capotes are much worn: they are made small and of close shapes. One of the favourite colours is the *orcel*, a shade between lilac and mallow colour. The exterior of their bonnets is always in this or some other undecided colour, or else in black, while the lining inside is usually bright, with a *tour de tête* of terry velvet ribbons, sometimes mixed with tulle. For the trimming lace is universally employed, and a double narrow edging is frequently laid on each runner of the capote. The fashions for out-of-door toilette cannot, however, this season possess much of novelty. The evening costume occupies more attention. The form for ball dresses changes but little. The tight body, pointed in front, and not unfrequently behind also, with a lace berthe, yet retains its vogue; but the Corsage à la Grecque, or that à la Clarissa Harlow, possesses many advocates. The latter is made rather low on the shoulders, and in ample folds, confined at the waist by a sash of blue and silver, cerise and gold, &c. Other dresses in tulle are made with full bodies, confined by a little band, which forms a square on the shoulders and chest. The sleeves are made very small. Lace is much used for trimmings; and the true Andalusian costume, of rose-coloured satin, and flounces of black lace, has, since the arrival of the young Duchess de Montpensier in Paris, obtained much favour. For a chaperone, a dress of satin lilac, shot with orseil, and trimmed with five deep flounces of white lace; or a dress of white satin, trimmed with flounces of black lace, are preferred. A dress of cabbage-green satin, with black lace flounces looped up with roses, is also extremely elegant. Many satin dresses are embroidered in silk. White tulle, embroidered in green velvet leaves mixed with gold; or illusion tulle, with silver stars, form exquisite materials for ball dresses: while those of crêpe—pink, blue, or white—in two tunics, over satin of the same colours—those of tulle, or tulle, looped up with flowers—are now, as always, in favour, because they are simple and becoming. We must not omit to mention a charming dress worn by the Duchess de Nemours, the beauty of the French Court, at the last reception. It was in sky-blue satin, fringed and brocaded in silver.

Wreaths are still much worn. The Guirlande Pompadour, with two large roses on both sides, and without leaves; a garland of rose-buds, almost covered with moss; the Marie Stuart wreath, forming in a point in front, with rose and peonae apple blossoms; and the Guirlande Norma, dispute for pre-eminence. Besides these, there are wreaths of crocuses buried in moss, or in white and violet heart's-eases, mixed with white heath, which derive a twofold charm from their simplicity. Petits Bords, in white, pink, or blue crêpe, brocaded in silver or gold, and ornamented frequently with two twisted ostrich feathers, are in high fashion. Lace barbes, mixed with flowers or with jewels, are much worn. The hair is also frequently confined by a small network of gold, fastened with arrows in diamonds. Jewels are frequently placed in the flowers worn on the head and the dress. The Toque Montpensier, in black lace, surrounded with a garland of sky-blue cactus, produces a charming effect. It would be impossible to enumerate all the varieties of this class, which the invention of the *modistes* and their fair patrons elicit daily; but we have said enough to give our gentle readers an idea of the prevailing forms which fickle Fashion has adopted.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, a dinner of the Patrons of, and Subscribers to, this Institution, took place at the London Tavern, to celebrate the Royal Patronage of the Society, and aid its funds; Lord Stanley in the chair. The large saloon of the tavern was completely filled with company, and several ladies graced the entertainment with their presence in the gallery and facing the cross table. The right hon. Chairman was supported on his right by Sir George Carroll, the Lord Mayor of London; and on his left by Mr. Hudson, M.P., the Lord Mayor of York. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and responded to with the usual enthusiasm, the noble Chairman rose to propose "Prosperity to the Royal General Annuity Society," and eloquently advocated the interests of the charity, stating that the funds required great assistance. At first, they had only been sufficient to provide for the support of ninety recipients, of whom the males received but £2 10s. per month, and the females £1 12s. Those sums had afterwards necessarily decreased to 15s. for the males, and 10s. for the females. The number of recipients at the present time was only twenty-four, and the very maximum of relief was but £1 12s. per month. The healths of the noble Chairman, of the Lord Mayor, and of Mr. Hudson, M.P. (the president for next year), were afterwards given and responded to, as were also several other toasts; and, when the subscription-lists came to be read, they showed upwards of £1400. The entertainment was served in the best style of the establishment; and the musical portion was in excellent taste.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—BAZAAR AT HAVERSTOCK HILL.—On Wednesday evening, at the school in the City-road, was held a meeting of the ladies interested in this benevolent scheme, to confer together on the subject. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, upwards of sixty ladies assembled, and the meeting was of the highest respectability. There were also present many gentlemen of the committee. The girls' school was tastefully arranged for the occasion. The secretary read letters from ladies in various parts of the kingdom, proving their deep interest in the success of the undertaking. It was also stated that the ladies themselves, or by their friends, have already contributed about £150 in money towards the Bazaar. Short speeches were made appropriate to the occasion. It appears that the Bazaar will be opened on Saturday, the 8th of May, and continued on the 10th and two following days. The children of the schools were introduced to the company during the evening, and brought the work they are preparing for the Bazaar. The company retired at half-past eight o'clock. For particulars relative to the charity see the advertisement in this day's paper.

THE WRECK OF THE "SPRYNG" STEAM-SLOOP.—The two camels (mud-lighters) have been taken into dock at Portsmouth, and the shipwrights are busy raising their gunwales a foot and a half. On this the deck will be placed and caulked down. By this addition their buoyancy will be much increased. Everything will be got ready for trying to float off the *Spryng* on Tuesday next.

PRICES OF PORTER AND ALES.—On Monday, the leading brewers in the metropolis issued a circular to the trade, setting forth that they had on that day resumed the old prices of porter and ales.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

ACCESSION OF HENRY VI.

Henry the Sixth was not out of his long frocks when he came to the throne, for he had not yet completed the ninth month of his little existence. Though he succeeded peacefully to the crown, he was in arms from the first hour of his reign; and though he was not born literally with a silver spoon in his mouth, he had one there on his accession to the throne, for he was being fed at the very moment that the news of his father's death was announced in the Royal nursery. It is easy to conceive the interesting proceedings that took place on its being proclaimed, that the child, then in the act of having its food, had become the King of England. A clean bib was instantly brought, and he was apostrophised as a little "Kingsy Pingsy"—a "Monarchy Ponarchy," and was addressed by many other of those titles of affectionate loyalty, which are to be found nowhere but in the nursery dialect.—*Comic History of England.*

LOSS OF THE ROAD.

What is the road now, and its merry incidents of life? Is there no Chelsea or Greenwich for the old honest pimple-nosed coachmen? I wonder where are they, those good fellows? Is old Weller alive or dead? and the waiters, yea, and the inns at which they waited, and the cold-rouns-of-beef inside, and the stunted ostler, with his blue nose and clinking pail, where is he, and where is his generation? To those great geniuses now in petticoats, who shall write novels for the beloved reader's children, these men and things will be as much legend and history as Nineveh, or Cœur de Lion, or Jack Sheppard. For them stage coaches will have become romances, a team of four bays as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess. Ah, how their coats shone, as the stable-men pulled their clothes off, and away they went—ah, how their tails shook, as with smoking sides at the stage-end they demurely walked away into the inn-yard. Alas! we shall never hear the horn sing at midnight, or see the pike-gates fly open any more.—*Vanity Fair.*

THE VIOLET.

A bank of violets beneath,
With moss and trees o'ergrown:
Quick to my grateful memory springs,
That home which is thine own.

From one sweet flow'et's hidden
breast
A richer perfume's thrown:
That breathing flow'et fixed my gaze;
It trembles to be known.

"Sweet Flower," I cry, "and can there
be
Who would disturb thy rest?
I would not take thee from thy home
To wear thee on my breast!

"But I would stretch me here to view
Thy tumbled beauty bloom;
Here would I dwell among the flowers,
And here should be my tomb!"
—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH, BY ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS.

Among the many gifts of his high intellect, he had a most extraordinarily retentive memory, and could repeat and quote, upon all apt occasions, Pope, Gray, Dryden, Beattie, and other poets of the same age and school. Shakespeare he knew nearly by heart—I mean all the most admired plays and approved passages—and applied them in conversation frequently; and it was one of the most delightful parts of the intercourse which his friends held with him, that they might rely upon his taste, and learn continually to prize all that was really beautiful, for he stored up only what was lovely and admirable, casting far away the dross, and never allowing his memory to be contaminated by the frivolous or the base, however captivating a form it might assume. In quoting largely from Shakespeare, my father frequently regretted the deprivation to which, as a Bishop, he was obliged to submit, of the favourite recreation of his younger days—the theatre: I mean the theatre as it was in the days of Garrick, with whom he had been personally acquainted, and on whose great genius he often expatiated. He would almost weep (and it was this moistened eye—this choking utterance, the effect of refined emotion, that gave to his conversation half its charm) when he repeated those words, "I gave you all!" spoken by Garrick in his most celebrated part, *King Lear*, and he would add that a whole world appeared to be concentrated in those few words; a volume could not have caused so great a sensation; the most dead and awful silence succeeded, interrupted only by stifled sobs; so powerful was the effect, that many ladies were carried out fainting—every heart was electrified, and the sternest bosoms were overcome with emotion.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

AN INCIDENT AT MALMAISON.

Some years after the death of the Empress Josephine, the writer visited La Malmaison. It was less a palace-like abode than a country residence, of which any private individual might have been proud. The furniture and arrangement of the house were still exactly in the same order as when she had inhabited it; her very sleeping room remained unaltered. As he gazed upon the bed upon which she had breathed her last, a startled but suddenly rushed forth from behind the curtains, and described its loud eccentric flight all around the chamber. The incident was a trivial one, and yet conveyed to the mind a singularly effective image of desolation and extinguished grandeur!—*Dolman's Magazine.*

GENIUS AND IMAGINATION.

It is well to remember that genius and imagination and invention are not peculiar in their essence to men like Homer, Milton, Michael Angelo, Hogarth, John Bunyan, or Turner. No one man has any faculty which any other man has not at least the rudiment of, and it is this that renders it possible for a great genius to make known any of his thoughts, his peculiar thoughts, to any and to all of men; and what we would wish to impress on our readers is, that they, every one of them, have some imagination, some fancy, some relish for and longing after the beautiful, the tranquil, the clear; they had the first two in childhood, they will have them again in old age, and, it is to be hoped, cheered and enlightened by the others; and their exercise, in this, as in all cognate things, will increase, and rouse into conscious action and enjoyment, even the minimum of either. The people among whom and from whom Shakespeare rose, are capable, so to speak, or may be made, capable of Shakespeare. There is a passage in "Much Ado About Nothing," which, as an example, may give us more insight into the mode of working of the imaginative faculty, than all our philosophising and analysis. It seems to us to let out with the unconsciousness and simplicity of a child, the secret mechanism, if we may so speak, of the greatest creative mind our world has ever seen. In itself, it has no recondite meaning, it answers fully its own sweet purpose, and was, we dare say, intended by its author for that alone. We are not believers, like some folks, in the omniscience of even Shakespeare. But, like many things that he and other wise men, and many simple children say, it has a hidden universal meaning, which it is quite lawful to bring out of it, and which may be enjoyed to the full without any wrong to its own original beauty and fitness. A dew-drop is not the less beautiful that it illustrates in its structure the mighty power that holds the world together, and by which the most ancient heavens are fresh and strong. Here is the passage. The Friar, speaking of Claudio, hearing that Hero "died upon his word," says:—

The idea of her life shall stealthily creep
Into his study of imagination;
And every lovely organ of her life
Shall come appared in more precious habit—
More moving delicate, and full of life,
Into the eye and prospect of his soul,
Than when she lived indeed.

North British Review.

A LONDON COURT.

The court was a great place for children; and fine weather brought them out like flies, so thickly that it was wonderful to think where they got to when it was wet. They were a race of pigmies constantly at war with mankind; and upsetting the peace of strangers by countless machines calculated to seriously maim and injure all invaders of their domains. They had iron hoops, which tied the legs of passengers in hopeless knots and threw them down; and musquito-like shuttlecocks that flew in their faces; and horrid bits of wood, sharp at each end, which on being struck went in unintended directions and stuck in the eyes of the traveller. They also kicked bits of tile and oyster-shells against his legs, when performing their war-dances on a chalked-out diagram on the pavement; and would rush round corners in large bodies, meeting him whenever he approached, driving his elbows through windows, and his feet irrevocably between area gratings. They all had white hair, and never wore hats nor bonnets; and their notion of money was vague. Yet there were one or two shops in this court: the other houses were lodgings, whose doors were always open. There was a coffee-shop, in the window of which the same three eggs in the worsted moss basket—once green but now blanched buff—had remained in the memory of the oldest boy; so had the empty tea-pot; so had the *Weekly Dispatch*, semi-transparent and coffee-stained, that hung over the blind. There was also a green-grocer's, who always had oysters out of season as big as cheese-plates; and never sold anything but rhubarb and rattling walnuts—at least in the vegetable line; for otherwise the owner dealt in pale cakes of facetious devices—horses, fashionable ladies, and wheelbarrows—which were so stale that they eat like pumice stone, and would have been cruel things to devour in bed. There were also tall tumblers covered with old tea-pot lids, full of hazy bulls'-eyes and small barbers'-poles of peppermint; and a corner was appropriated to feeble tops, unspherical balls, hatchment-like kites, that could not by any possibility be made to fly, but when started whirled round and round until they shattered against the ground; and the evil-spirited shuttlecocks before alluded to, which, like the Australian crooked missiles, never went where they were intended, but lodged over shop-windows, and darted down areas, and flew over walls, and vanished down plug-holes, and in fact brought woe with them wherever they went.—*Christopher Tad-vols, by Albert Smith.*

HOOD'S "SONG OF A SHIRT."

What is the song which made Hood awake one morning and find himself famous? Its great merit is its truth. Hood sits down beside the poor seamstress, as beside a sister, counts her tears, her stitches, her bones—too transparent by far through the yellow skin—sees that, though degraded, she is a woman still; and, rising up, swears by Him that liveth for ever and ever, that he will make her wrongs and wretchedness known to the limits of the country and of the race. And, hark! how low to that cracked, tuneless voice, trembling under its burden of sorrow, now shrunk down to the whispers of weakness, and now shuddering up into the laughter of despair, all Britain listens for a moment—and for no longer—listens, meets, talks, and does little or nothing. It was much that one shrill shriek should rise and reverberate above that world of wild confused wallings, which are the true "cries of London;" but, alas! that it should go down again into the abyss, and that we are now employed in criticising its artistic quality instead of recording its moral effect. Not altogether in vain indeed, has it sounded, if it have comforted one lonely heart, if it have bedewed with tears one arid eye, and saved to even one sufferer a pang of a kind which Shakespeare only saw in part, when he spoke of the "proud man's contumely"—the contumely of a proud, imperious, fashionable, hard-hearted woman—"one that was a woman, but, rest her soul, she's dead."—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. J."—We agree with you in your strictures upon the *Indian Problem*, but it is certainly both elegant and remarkable. Four Problems may be solved in three moves.

"J. R. E."—The King cannot move into check, as he would if played to Kt's 6th. See the *Lives*.

"Harry Hotspur."—It is not customary to warn the Queen of danger by saying "check," in this country.

"Rusticus."—For quietude and comfort, try a game at Smith's spacious salons, "The Shades," in Leicester-square.

"J. J. L." Hull Amateur Chess Club.—The *Laws* you mention, as revised in 1842 by the London Chess Club, are the best for your adoption. As for books on the game, get the seven Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" (a library in themselves); Lewis's and Walker's last works; and the Berlin and Leipzig Chess Magazines.

"S. O. H. C."—Your position was not thought exactly suitable for publication; but we shall be glad to see some future attempts.

"J. G."—Your second letter came to hand only this week, or the other, as you request, would not have been answered.

"Carolus."—Problem No. 157 is perfectly correct, and as beautiful as true. No play on Black's part can avert the mate at the fourth move.

"C. F."—You must have sent a wrong description of the pieces in your Problem of six moves. The solution says—"1. R takes B," and there is no Bishop to take. A little more care in these matters would save us an immensity of trouble.

"R. T. M."—We have not yet seen the curious illustrations mentioned; but have just received a very novel and remarkable indication of the progress Chess is making in society—viz., a packet of Shirts! the patterns of which consist of the several Chess Pieces! What next?

"W. H. C."—Very acceptable always. They shall be duly examined forthwith.

"T. W."—You may have two or more Queens at once.

"Tyro."—We cannot say whether Mr. Harwitz is disposed to give instruction in "Blindfold" or ordinary Chess; but you may easily ascertain, by addressing a note to him, at Reis's Grand Divan.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "N. D.," "H. Hotspur," "Sopraccita," "R. S. C.," "J. O. H. C.," "T. C. O.," "R. K. S.," "W. H. C.," "A. T.," Bridgnorth; and "N. A. S." are correct.

* Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may meet an opponent by addressing "Cato," Post-office, Dockhead, London.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 159.

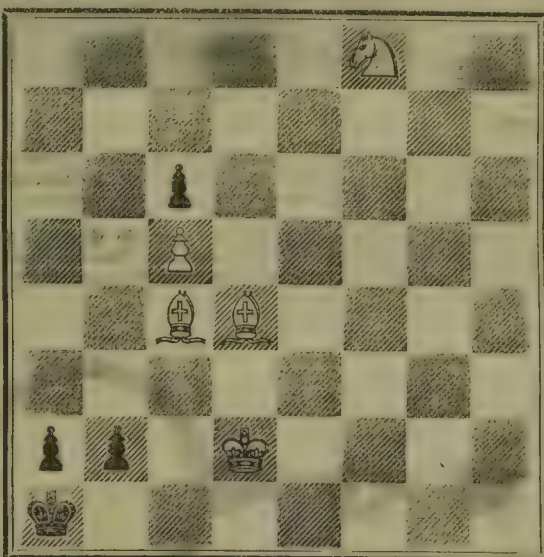
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 7th (dis ch)	K takes Kt	5. Kt to K's 8th (ch)	Kt takes Kt (best)
2. Kt to Q's 5th (ch)	K to Q's 3rd (best)	6. P takes R becoming a Kt (ch)	K to Q B's 3rd
3. Q to K's 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	7. B to Q's 5th—checkmate	
4. Kt to Q B's 7th (dou-)			

PROBLEM, No. 160.

By MR. KLING.

In this position, White playing first, can mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SMART GAME BETWEEN THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, MR. G. P.—, AND AN AMATEUR.

The former giving his Q's Rook, which the reader must, therefore, remove from the Board.

WHITE (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Q B Q one	Q P one
2. K B P two	P takes P	14. Q takes P	K B to K R 3rd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	15. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one	16. B takes B (ch)	Kt takes B
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt (a)	17. Castles	Q B to R 6th
6. Q takes P	Q to K R 5th (b)	18. P takes Q P	B takes R
7. K Kt P one	Q to K B 3rd	19. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her B 3rd	20. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B sq
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to her B 4th (d)	21. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to his sq
	(c)	22. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. Q B P two	Q R P one	23. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
11. Q P two	Q takes Kt (e)	24. Q takes Q B	Mate.
12. K P takes Q	P takes B		

(a) An example of the brilliant "Muzio" Gambit is a rarity in modern chess circles, and but a few years back it was a rage with every one.

(b) This check will not save Black's game.

(c) A good move, as also would Q to her B 3rd have been.

(d) Taking the B would evidently be ruinous, on account of Kt to Q B 7th (ch).

(e) Having already a Rook in hand, this is not altogether so desperate as it looks.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. Z. (A CELEBRATED POLISH PLAYER) AND HARKWITZ.

WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. Harkwitz.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. Harkwitz.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. K Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to K B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	19. K to R sq	Q to Q B 2nd (e)
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. K Kt to Kth 4th	Kt takes B (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K B P takes Kt	Kt to K R 4th
5. Castles (a)	Q P one	22. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
6. Q B P one	P takes P	23. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	24. R takes R (f)	K takes R
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	K R P one	25. Q Kt to R 4th	R to K B sq
9. B to R 4th	K Kt P two	26. R to Q (ch)	K to K B sq
10. B to K Kt 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	27. Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt
11. B takes B	P takes B	28. Q to K 3rd	Q B P one
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B sq	29. Q Kt P two	Kt to K B 3rd
13. K P one (b)	Q P takes P	30. Kt takes R P	Kt to Q 4th
14. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th	31. Q to K 2nd (g)	Kt to Q B 6th
15. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	B to Q Kt 3rd	32. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes R
16. Q to R 4th (ch)	Q B P one	33. Q takes Kt	Q to K B 3rd
17. Kt to K Kt 6th (d)	K R to Kt		

(a) This is not so good a move as Q B P one sq.

(b) The proper style.

(c) White has now a capital game.

(d) With such a position there should be no feeble, time-losing moves of this description. He ought to have attacked the Kt with his Q R, and thus have brought another powerful auxiliary into action.

(e) A move that few would dare to venture, but nevertheless an extremely good one.

(f) Kt takes K R P we believe better.

(g) A fatal mistake!

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 115.—By R. S. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q B 5th	Kt Kt 2nd	Kt at K R 5th
R at K 8th	Q at K B 2nd	P at Q 2nd Q R	P at K 2nd, Q B's
R at Q R 7th	R at K 4th and 5th	2nd and 4th	6th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 3rd
B at K R 8th	B at K Kt 3rd		

White playing first can mate in four moves.

No. 116.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 4th	K at Q B's 5th	Kt at Q B's 3rd	
R at Q Kt 8th		P at Q B 2nd	
B at Q 2nd		White to play and mate in four moves.	

No. 117.—By F. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at Q R 4th	P at K B's 2nd, K	
B at Q B 6th	P at Q R 3rd and K B 5th	Kt 7th, Q B 5th, and Q R 4th	

In this position White engages to checkmate his opponent in four moves without claiming a Queen for his advanced Pawn.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated in the Paris papers that the opening of the Havre and Ronen Railway will take place next month.

Letters from Algiers say, that in consequence of financial embarrassments and the severity of the weather, much distress prevailed among the poorer classes. With the view of alleviating their wants, public subscriptions have been opened among the merchants and the military.

Melvina F. de Saumarez, the young French woman sentenced to ten years' transportation at the late Hampshire Sessions, for the robbery at Fareham, has been removed to the Millbank Penitentiary.

An original painting, by Michael Angelo, has been bequeathed to Oxford University by Mr. Fairholme, of Berwickshire, with a direction that it be placed in the new University Galleries, where are now deposited a large collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, formerly collected by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and recently purchased by a subscription, to which the present Earl of Eldon generously contributed £4000.

We learn from Berlin that the King of Prussia, taking into consideration the existing scarcity, has suspended all the court balls and entertainments for the winter; but, in order that trade should not thereby suffer, he has commanded three grand subscription balls to be given at the Theatre Royal, the produce of which is to be distributed among the poor of the city; he has also sent to the magistrates 10,000 dollars, the sum which the court balls would have cost, to be distributed also among the poor.

The Infanta Don Juan, second son of Don Carlos, was married on the 2nd inst., at Modena, to the Archduchess Beatrix, sister of the Duchess de Bordeaux.

On the 23rd of January a Constitution for Prussia was signed and sealed by his Majesty Friedrich Wilhelm the Fourth, and by the Princes of the Blood Royal of Prussia. The houses of Parliament are to represent the nation. The first, or upper house, is to consist of Princes of the Blood Royal, and of other Princes of non-reigning houses, whose seats are to be heritable; together with such persons as his Majesty may please to nominate, whether noble or otherwise. The second, or lower house, is to consist of elected members of the nobility, inferior nobility, and of members elected by cities, &c.

A letter from Rome dated Jan. 28, says:—"Richard Cobden has just arrived here from Genoa. Gibson has just received an intimation from her Majesty (through Lady Canning) that he may forward for public exhibition, next May, the truly graceful and classic statue of our Queen, which we here cannot sufficiently admire. The Duke of Devonshire has just come back here from Naples; our subscription here for the poor Irish amounts already to more than £2000."

According to advices from Odessa the wheat market was maintained with much firmness, but business, in consequence of the high demands of holders, had been limited.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 1st contains advices from Athens to Jan. 19. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with different bills, as the budget was still in the hands of the commission. Col. Spiro Milios, who had obtained a leave of absence to proceed to Naples, was at Corfu, and held in his hands the threads of a conspiracy, the aim of which was a well organised armed descent into the north-west provinces.

From Amsterdam we learn that in consequence of the expected admission of Sugar into the breweries in this country, and also the very much reduced stocks of the refiners in Holland, the price of Sugar had considerably advanced, and the sales were only limited by the quantity offering.

The papers from Stuttgart allude to a project, which is said to be favourably received by the interested Governments, for connecting the German States by railway with the Mediterranean. If the plan can be realized, the expectation seems to be entertained that it will, in a commercial point of view, prove of great benefit to the Southern German States.

A Correspondent at Alexandria, whose letter is dated Jan. 24, says:—"The speculations in grain of all sorts continue with increased ardour. Freighters have risen to an extraordinary height, and shipowners are, at all events, benefiting largely. The last rate of freight paid here for grain for England was seventeen shillings per quarter—rather an advance on 6s. 6d. per quarter, which was the usual rate six months since. Seventy-one vessels with cargoes loaded and sailed between the 24th of December and the 17th January. The very high prices for wheat and Indian corn which have been recently obtained in England and Ireland, have caused such extensive orders to be sent out to Egypt and other places, that there can be no doubt enormous supplies will be poured into the United Kingdom, and that within two months the supply will greatly exceed any possible demand."

It may be interesting to the creditors of the former Republic of Columbia to notice the fact of a treaty of amity and commerce having been signed between New Grenada and Ecuador.

The letters and papers by the West India Mail, which arrived on Monday, are of a satisfactory character, the weather having been favourable in most of the islands. On the south side of Jamaica there had been heavy falls of rain, and it was expected that they would do much good. In fact, it is estimated that the benefit to the planters from this seasonable weather would be no less than £30,000 to £40,000.

A reply has been received from the Home-office regretting the inconvenience to which Liverpool is subjected, and expressing a hope that the measures proposed to Parliament, if adopted, will diminish the influx of Irish poor.

Prince Felix of Schwarzenberg, according to accounts from Vienna, lies dangerously ill in that city. The Princess Maria, consort of the late Archduke Palatin, has arrived in the Austrian capital, en route for Graz, where the Princess's family purpose residing for the future.

A decree has just been issued by the King of Naples, prohibiting the exportation of Indian corn and other articles.

Great distress prevails in Calabria, at Messina, and other parts of Sicily, and fears are entertained that want will cause the poorer orders to proceed to violence. The corn crop has been destroyed by inundations, and famine is now impending.

The following is the route taken by Lieut. Waghorn's Courier, when conveying the Indian expresses from Egypt to England:—From Alexandria to Trieste; Trieste to Innsbruck, across the Brenner; Innsbruck to Kempten; Kempten to Ulm; Ulm to Stuttgart; Stuttgart to Mannheim; Mannheim to Cologne; Cologne to Ostend; Ostend to Dover; Dover to London.

We learn from Berlin, that on the 30th ult. the Queen of Prussia was attacked with a catarrh, attended with fever, which increased for three days with great violence, but in the night of the 2nd inst. her Majesty obtained some rest, and on the 5th was much better.

The cholera has broken out along the shores of the Red Sea. The towns of Mecca, Medina, and Jedda, have suffered very considerably from this scourge, and it is much apprehended that it will soon visit Egypt. The hajjis, or Mussulman Pilgrims, seem to have suffered most. A sanitary cordon has been established at Suez.

Letters from Wurtemberg of the 3d state that the inhabitants of that city were enjoying perfect spring weather, the thermometer being steadily up, at 4 or 5 degrees above zero Reaumur (from 41 to 44 Fahrenheit).

The *Augsburg Gazette* confirms the statement that the abolition of the slave market at Constantinople has been resolved upon.

During the week ending the 7th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France at the undermentioned ports, was—Boulogne, 760; Calais, 161;—total, 921.

A meeting has been held at Calcutta in honour of the memory of the late Dwarkanauth Tagore; and it has been resolved to raise a fund, to be called the "Dwarkanauth Endowment Fund," for enabling Hindoo youths to complete their education at University College, London.

Baron Pasquier, sen., first surgeon of the King of the French, inspecting-surgeon and Member of the Board of Health of the Army, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on Saturday last, after a long illness, in his 74th year.

On Wednesday, by order of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as head ranger of Windsor Forest, a large quantity of venison was distributed to the poor of the parishes in the vicinity of the Castle.

According to accounts from Rome, 25th ult., the inundations have so completely destroyed all the produce of the lands in Calabria, that great apprehensions of serious riots from the distress these visitations have occasioned are entertained in that country as well as at Messina.

The establishment of Baths and Washhouses is about to be taken into consideration by the Town Council of Bristol.

Two of the journals of the French Legitimist party in Paris, the *France* and the *Echo Français*, have ceased to appear. They have merged into the *Quotidienne*, which appeared on Sunday under the new title of *L'Union Monarchique*.

There is a man named William Thompson, residing in Penrith, of the good old age of 98 years, who remembers the first stage-coach that ever passed through that town, and on Sunday last the same venerable personage witnessed the last mail-coach pass through that once great thoroughfare.

The Total Abstinence Society of Liverpool adopted a new plan of obtaining an audience for their lectures on Tuesday, having offered soup tickets to those who should attend. By this means a goodly concourse assembled to hear the advantages to be derived from total abstinence, and at the close of the speeches 433 soup tickets were distributed.

Notice has been received at the Inspector-General of Railways' Office, that the last portion of the Brighton and Hastings line is finished, and will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of March.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, contains a copy of bankers' returns, with the names, residences, and occupations of the proprietors of the National Provincial Bank of England, and of the Westminster Bank. A great number of ladies figure as bankers on the list, there being not less than two hundred "spinsters," without one-fourth that number of "widows."

We are happy to state that, according to the latest accounts from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, whose serious illness was announced some time since, had so far recovered as to be able to remove from Bangalore. He may be shortly expected in England, on leave.

T H E B R I T I S H M U S E U M .



EGYPTIAN ROOM.

We are happy to state that the noble edifice for the conservation of our "National Museum" is nearly completed; little remains of the grand central portico for construction; and all the rooms at present contemplated, save two or three, are in course of finishing. There is yet to be provided a saloon for the Townley Collection, and the floor above. The present entrance to the Gallery of Antiquities is down a temporary staircase; and, to the left of the passage to the Gallery, a

beautiful room is being built, or rather finished, for the reception of the Xanthian Marbles; and, from its present appearance, this apartment promises to be a fine specimen of architectural and sculptural appropriateness.

Our Illustrations show two of the new rooms in the upper floor of the western wing—the Egyptian Room, and the Etruscan Room; and a specimen of the contents of the intervening Bronze Room. The

the room is mostly occupied with plate-glass cases of mummies, and various emblems of the painted pageantry to which mortals have fondly clung in all ages of the world. Here are coffins, sepulchral cones, and other ornaments, scarabæi, amulets, &c. Above the cases are bronzes; casts of sculptures from temples, models of obelisks, &c. The casts illustrate the heroic life of Egypt, just as the contents of the cases illustrate the social life. This room has usually crowds of visitors; and, when we remember that Egypt was the cradle of civilisation, we shall not be surprised at its relics being so popular.



SHIELD.

Next in the suite is

THE BRONZE ROOM.

The upright cases in the centre contain Greek and Roman bronze figures; other bronzes are ranged in the side cases. The Collection is as yet but partly arranged.

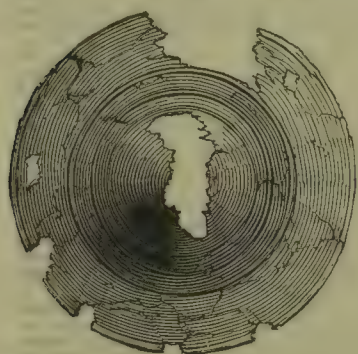


HAMMER-HEAD.

We have here engraved a few specimens of a recent purchase by the Museum, consisting of various bronze articles found some years since in the Polden Hills. They are designated beneath the Illustrations, and are part of a deposit of armour and bronze ornaments supposed to have belonged to a British Chieftain, during the period of the occupation of the Island by the Romans. These relics were bought for the Museum, for £150, at a sale at Bridgewater. In all probability, these remains will ultimately be placed in the room to be devoted exclusively to British Antiquities, towards which several valuable contributions are already promised.

THE ETRUSCAN ROOM.

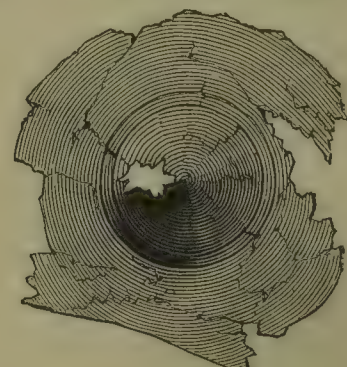
the third in the suite, contains a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known by the names of Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted. They are of various epochs and styles. They are arranged in side and central



SHIELD.



HORSE-BIT



SHIELD.

Western portion of the Museum, it will be recollected, is devoted, both above and below, to Ancient Sculpture and Antiquities generally.

THE EGYPTIAN ROOM.

Is the first apartment to the right of the Great Staircase leading to the Ethnographical Room. It has cases ranged on each side, filled with Egyptian deities, sacred animals, statues, household furniture, and other large objects; besides vases, lamps, bowls, cups, agricultural imple-

ments, boxes, baskets, spoons, and bricks, tools, musical instruments, playthings, &c.: in short, a variety of most interesting illustrations of the industrial arts and domestic life of the Egyptians—all especially attractive, and so devoid of the mysticism usually attached to the antiquities of Egypt, as to render this Room one of the most frequented in the Museum.

But here, as everywhere else, last of all comes death; and the floor of

cases, chronologically, and according to the localities in which they are found. Above the side cases are painted *fac similes*, by S. Campanari, of the walls of an Etruscan tomb, representing dances, athletic games; a large vase, and persons at an entertainment. Another *fac simile* shows an entertainment, with the mode of serving wine, male and female dancers, and a curiously chequered ceiling. And a third set of paintings portrays a female paying the last offices to an old man stretched out on a bier; men drinking and dancing, playing on the double flute, &c. In short, this room presents very many phases of Etruscan life; and the adoption of the forms of Etruscan art in various



TORQUE.

vessels of our every-day use, must render these specimens at the Museum fit objects of public curiosity.

THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—About 50 members of the Liverpool Chess Club dined together in that town yesterday week, A. Mongredien, Esq., in the chair. After the accustomed loyal toasts, the Chairman dwelt upon the pleasures and advantages of Chess playing, and proposed "Continued Prosperity to the Liverpool Chess Club," which toast was received with great enthusiasm. "The London Chess Club, and the health of Mr. Perigal" was next given, and was acknowledged by that gentleman. Mr. Tindal Atkinson, after speaking of Chess in eloquent terms, remarked that there was one quality for which the Anglo-Saxon race was particularly famed, and that was the quality of perseverance. At the battle of Waterloo the greatest warrior of his age said of the English, "They never know when they are beaten." The Napoleon of Chess in France had not the opportunity of saying this with respect to Mr. Staunton; and, without any disparagement to M. St. Amant, he would say that, through Mr. Staunton, England had manifested her intellectual superiority, as under Wellington the English people had manifested their physical superiority and powers of endurance. (Cheers.) He would propose "The health of Mr. Staunton, and success to *The Chess Player's Chronicle*." (Drunk with the usual honours, and with the most enthusiastic applause.) Mr. Duguid, the Vice-President, proposed "The health of Mr. St. Amant, and success to *The Palamede*." The Chairman acknowledged the compliment paid to Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, and read letters from these gentlemen apologising for their unavoidable absence, and expressive of the pleasure it would have given them to attend the annual festival of the Liverpool Chess Club. Mr. Staunton, in his note, pledged himself that no engagements whatever of a private nature should prevent his attendance upon the next occasion. (This announcement was received with great cheering.) The health of Mr. Spreckley was then proposed and acknowledged. Several other toasts were given, and the festivities, of which the above is a mere outline, were prolonged to a very late hour.



ETRUSCAN ROOM.

is mostly occupied with plate-glass cases of minerals, and specimens of the painted pottery to which mention has been made in the article on the "Museum of the British Museum." The cases are arranged in a regular order, and the minerals are arranged in a regular order, and the painted pottery is arranged in a regular order. The cases are arranged in a regular order, and the minerals are arranged in a regular order, and the painted pottery is arranged in a regular order.



MISS JULIA BENNETT.

MR. SELBY.

MR. BUCKSTONE.

MRS. GLOVER.

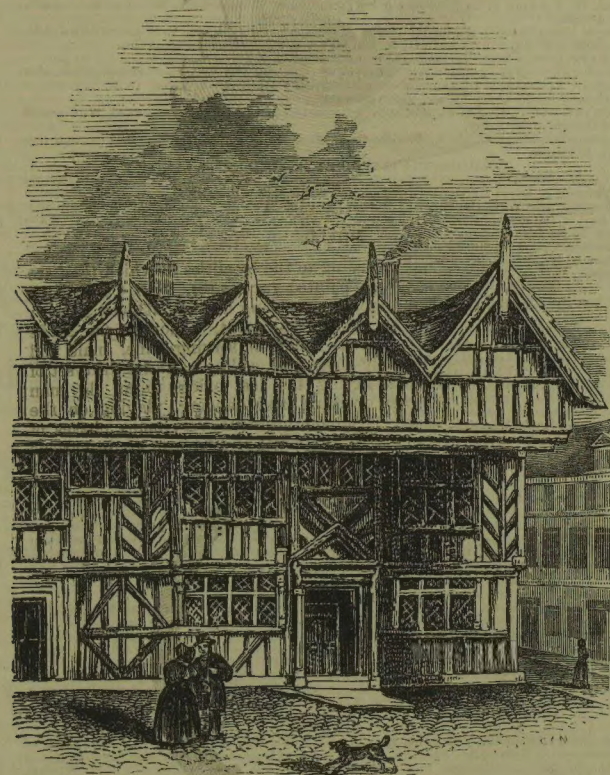
MR. FARRER.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE SCHOOL FOR SCHEMING," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"KING CHARLES THE SECOND'S HOUSE," AT WORCESTER.

This is a curious old timbered house, situated in the Corn Market, at Worcester, where, preceding the memorable battle of 1651, King Charles the Second resided; and whither, after the unfortunate issue of that battle, the King retreated with Lord Wilmot. He was closely pursued by Colonel Corbet, but effected his escape at the back door of the house, just as his pursuer entered it. The person who inhabited the house at the time is said to have been Mr. R. Durant. The room in which the King slept was in the front of the house. Over the entrance the following inscription was placed:—"Love God. [W. B. 1577. R. D.] Honor the King." The date over the door, most probably, marks the year of the erection, at which time it is said to have belonged to William Berkeley. Judge Berkeley was born in it, July 26, 1584. R. Durant was, most probably, the person who put up at least part of the inscription, "Honor the King," in allusion to the entertainment and protection he himself had afforded to his Sovereign. We



"CHARLES THE SECOND'S HOUSE," WORCESTER.

quote the substance of these details from Mr. Britton's very interesting *Picturesque Antiquities of Cities*.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM DONIZETTI'S "FAVORITE."

Our Artist has sketched the last scene from this opera, representing the return of *Ferdinand* (Mr. Travers) to the convent, and the dying appeal of *Leonora* (Miss Romer) for his pardon.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The performances of M. Frédéric Lemaître and Mademoiselle Clarisse still continue to draw crowded and elegant audiences to Mr. Mitchell's theatre. Since we last wrote, he has appeared in "Le Docteur Noir"—a drama in seven acts, by M. Anicet-Bourgeois, which was produced at the Porte-St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, last July, and made a very great hit. Since that time, one or two translations have been brought out at our minor theatres. A version, if we mistake not, has been for some time playing at the Victoria Theatre; but none of them made any particular sensation; principally, we conceive, from the impossibility of finding, on our boards, so gifted an actor as M. Lemaître to sustain the principal character, which calls for immense power. The drama is not entitled to rank amongst the first of its class: it has one or two effective situations—the rising of the tide, in the third act, and the divided representation of the rooms and *cachots* of the Bastille, being the most prominent points; but, as we have hinted, take away M. Lemaître and Mademoiselle Clarisse, and it would be a somewhat wearying affair, in itself. The same endeavour is made in the plot to enlist the feelings of the audience in favour of a slave, as in the "Chevalier de St. George," from which the story of the "Bondman," now performing at Drury Lane, is taken. The heroine, *Pauline de la Reynerie* is beloved by *Fabien*, a slave who possesses great skill in surgery, from which he derives his name of *The Black Doctor*. In spite of *Pauline's* noble birth, they are privately married; and the miseries resulting from the union, terminate, eventually, in *Fabien's* madness and death.

We might, in the present piece, perhaps award the chief praise, as regards its performance, to Mademoiselle Clarisse: as *Pauline*, she went far beyond anything she has yet done in London. The part is an exceedingly difficult one to create—the struggles between the pride of position and principle requiring a nice discrimination to represent them properly. Nothing could be more impressive than her acting throughout: at one point, especially, a burst of self-reproach at silently witnessing the treatment to which *Fabien* is subjected, in her presence, was rewarded with the loudest applause. M. Lemaître's delineation of the slave was most powerful. His acting in the third act, where he detains *Pauline* on the sea shore, until the tide rises around them, and then wrings from her the declaration of her love for him, exceeded in intensity almost everything that he has before done—always excepting his prison scene with *Marguerite* in the grand "Tour de Nesle." And in the seventh act, his madness was a delineation as perfect and truthful, almost to exciting a feeling of pain, as the marvellous representation in "La Dame de St. Tropez," of the man gradually sinking under the effects of poison. The vague recollection of the rising waters, and the circumstances connected with the scene, produced a remarkable sensation amongst the audience. The piece was nicely mounted; and the production, altogether, highly successful.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday evening we attended another representation of Mr. Bourcault's new comedy, "The School for Scheming," and were pleased to find that nothing could possibly go better with a large audience than it did from beginning to end. Unsparring curtailments, as we recommended in our notice last week, have been made; the actors have warmed into their parts, and become perfect in their by-play; and the epigrammatic dialogue is brought very close. The result is that the piece never flags for a single instant. We hear, moreover, that great alterations are still being made, and that on Monday evening next, the comedy will be played in its improved form. The third act has been cut down to exactly one-half; the long soliloquies and letters have been omitted or condensed; fresh dialogue has been written in, and new terminations made to the different acts. We believe this course to be a novel one as regards a comedy; but we do not see why such a plan should not be followed, wherever it is practicable, quite as readily as revising a new edition of a book, or altering any part of a new dwelling that may be found, upon experience, to be inconvenient.

In its improved form, "The School for Scheming" will prove an attraction. Our contemporaries have been almost unanimous in attributing the questionable reception of its first representation to length, and some carelessness of construction. These altered, we have no doubt that it will go on until Easter, and achieve a run of some forty nights.

DRURY-LANE.

A new *danseuse* has appeared at this theatre, and she will, we expect, become as great a favourite with the public as *Fuoco*, *Fabrizi*, or any other of the late Terpsichorean stars. Mademoiselle Marietta Baderna is said, by the bills, to come from Milan, where she has been dancing at La Scala. She is very young, and very pretty—two great advantages for a dancer; and she has, moreover, an expressive winning manner, and an easy activity in her style which is exceedingly pleasing. The ballet in which she appeared is called "The Pretty Sicilian." In itself it is not a very important affair; but it served as the vehicle for a succession of effective dances and graceful groupings, which—arranged by a new ballet-master, M. Blasis—were frequently applauded. We expect that Mlle. Baderna will achieve far greater triumphs than she has yet done. From the slightness of her figure, she at times appears to want determination in her dancing; and a little incertitude in one or two of her *pas* seemed to show that she had yet scarcely acquired unshaken confidence in herself. But there was nothing to find fault with, beyond what a very little time and experience will rectify. On the same occasion, a M. Croce made his first appearance, and was received with much approbation; he is a vigorous dancer, but elegant and light withal, and came also from La Scala. Indeed, Italy appears now to be the country from which our first dancers are to be imported.

It is to be regretted that the liberality of proprietors, manager, and performers, in throwing open the theatre for the benefit of the starving Scotch and Irish, was not responded to by the public. The house was unusually empty—a circumstance which may be in a great measure attributed to the extreme severity of the weather at the beginning of the week.

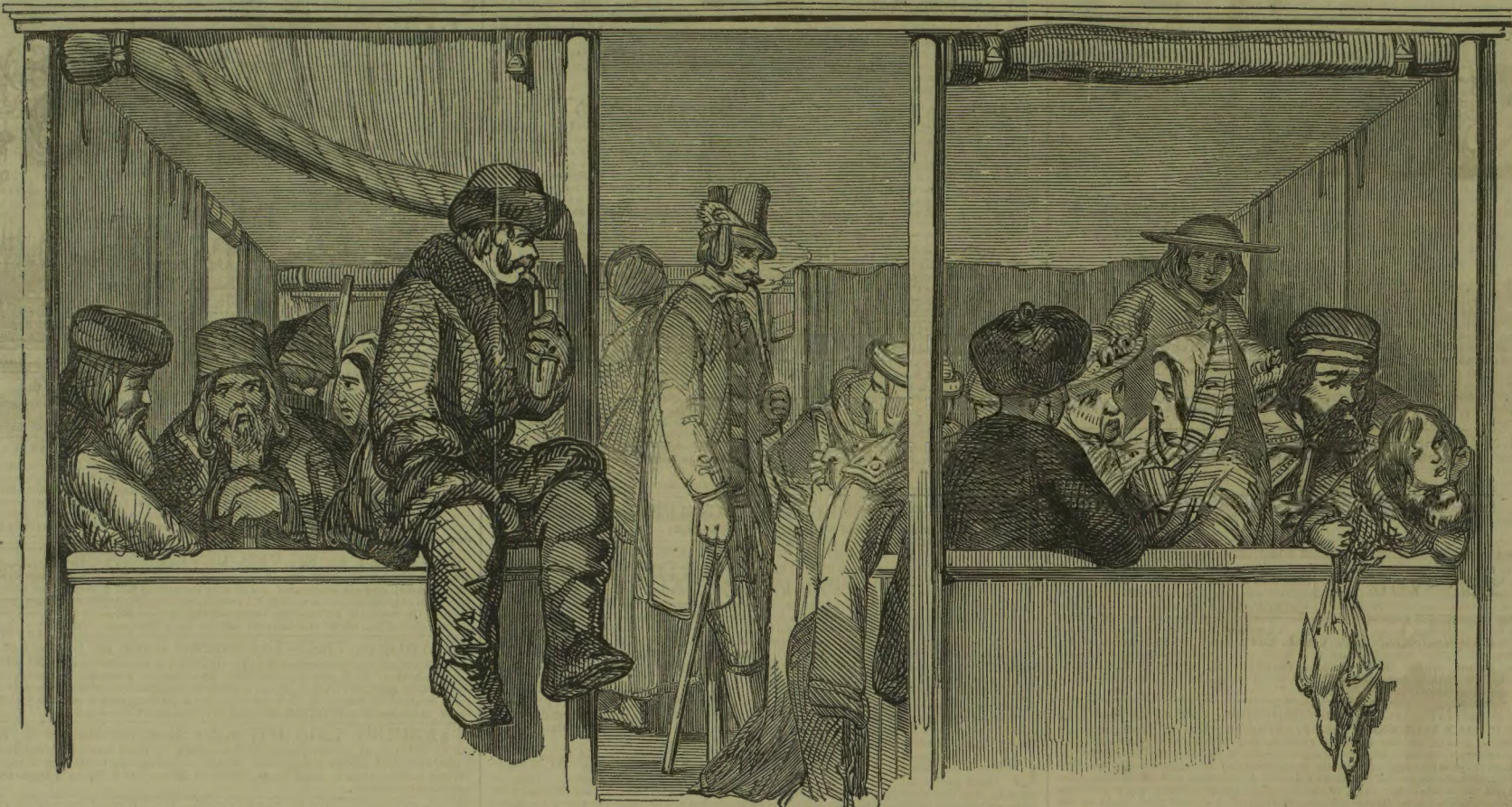
OLYMPIC.

A Mr. Baynton Rolt, an amateur, as we hear, whom we spoke of some time ago, has been performing at this house; but has not succeeded in creating any



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE FAVORITE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—MISS ROMER AND MR. TRAVERS.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.—The Reports for 1816 of LADY SOPHIA GREY, Sandiway, near Northwich, Cheshire, and of the REV. A. HEWLETT, Astley Parsonage, near Manchester, of the Cure effected by them with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, may be had, on application, at all the Hygeian Agents throughout the Kingdom.



AUSTRIAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—(THIRD CLASS.)

THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE ON THE PRAGUE AND VIENNA RAILWAY.

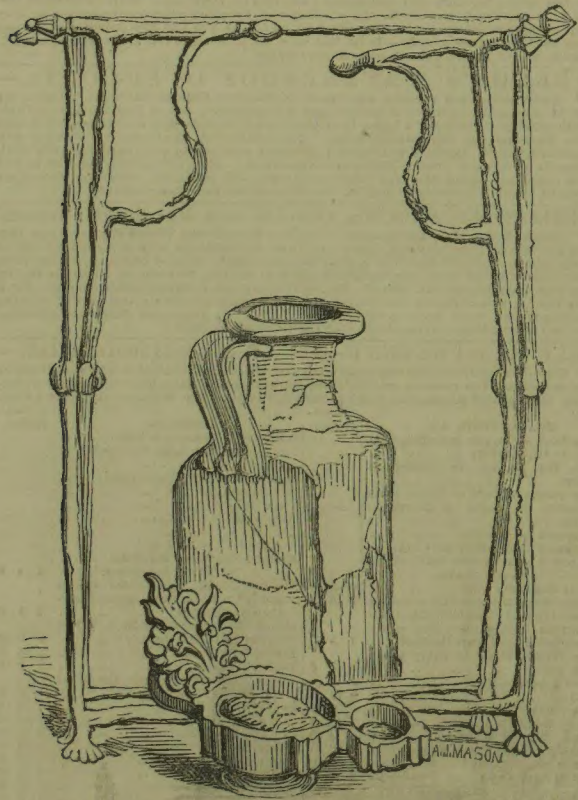
No idea to be drawn from our own third-class carriages can be formed of the originality of these conveyances, and the admirable ease and liberty which reign in their internal administration. A wide path, broken by a slender iron pillar, like those which do the duty of supporting the roof, separates it into two portions, filled with little seats, each of which, with its *vis-a-vis*, accommodates its five or six inmates; but it must not be imagined for one moment that the greater part of the motley group congregated in the carriage adhere pertinaciously to any one seat. Like the conductor, who now lolls, in his fur jacket, at the door, and now, with his short meerschaum, ranges through the apart-

ment, chatting indiscriminately with the passengers, who are, for the moment, in every sense of the word, his subjects—and subjects, too, whom, in some cases, he would not hesitate to rule with a rod of iron—variety seems to be a necessity with them. Now, the two old Bohemians murmuring their jokes to each other in their native tongue, are talking bad German to the Croat, who talks worse, or questioning—for never was there a better hand at a question than a real Bohemian peasant—the Polish Jew, in the furred robe and cap, with the magnificent silken beard, which was shorn a few months after, at his Russian Majesty's order. They put the question in Bohemian, and are answered in Polish—for the two principal Slavonic tongues do not differ so much from their root, the Bohemian, as English does from the dialect of the

north, or from pure Yorkshire. The Tyrolian is now courting, in bad German, the market-girls, who are beautiful, as every woman under forty in that garden of Bohemia is; and is anon asking the soldier for light to his pipe of the Italian in the corner, in bad Piedmontese. And at every pause—and the pauses are half-hours and hours at all the stations—the sellers of brant-wein, and sausages, beer, and cognac, and pastry, and sandwiches, and coffee—bright little children, with yellow hair, and blue eyes, and naked feet—come wandering through the carriages; and the jolly Austrian eats and drinks at every place, as if it were his only enjoyment; while the poor Croat envies, and the Tyrolian wonders, and the Jew laughs in his sleeve, at his tireless appetite.

RELICS DESTROYED IN THE RECENT FIRE AT EASTON LODGE.

One of the almost invariable consequences of the destruction of a fine old English mansion by fire is the sweeping away of a number of the relics of the ingenuity of past ages, which, as memorials of art, are more interesting than the mansion itself. The possessors of these "ancestral homes" are usually collectors of antiquities; and it is easy to explain their taste for such pursuits by the associations which residence in such antique piles would prompt and foster. Thus, Viscount Maynard, the noble owner of Easton Lodge (engraved in our Journal of last week), is one of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries; and, his Lordship had assembled at Easton a valuable collection of relics of the Roman civilization of Britain, in part the results of his Lordship's own discoveries at Bartlow Hills, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, several years since. These hills, we should explain, are four pyramidal elevations, which are supposed to cover the remains of those slain in the battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, at Assingdune, or Ashdon, in 1016; in which, as is expressed in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," all the nobility of England



FOLDING CHAIR, &c.

were undone. The greater part of these relics were, we understand, destroyed or irreparably injured in the recent conflagration at Easton Lodge; and, we are persuaded that any attempt to rescue these fine specimens of ancient art from popular oblivion will be interesting to our readers. We have, therefore, availed ourselves of the Sketches of an Active Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, made a few weeks since, to illustrate a few of these treasurable relics.

A Folding Chair (No. 1.), resembles a camp stool, and has bronze ornaments, which appear to have been covered with leather. It had originally four crooked feet, fixed to the extremities of cross pieces of iron, joined by a common axis; one side bar of the seat does not extend like the others, from end to end, but is



BRONZE VASE.

disjointed in the centre, so as to leave an open space, each portion supported by a bracket and terminating in a boss, and a straight bar of iron serves to strengthen the legs on each side below. Twisted round the iron, here and there, but chiefly at the angles, are pieces of what appears to be leather. This chair was found folded up, lying in a horizontal position. In this illustration also is shown a square wide-mouthed, greenish-coloured glass urn, with reeded handle. It measures seven inches and quarter square, 11½ inches up to the shoulder, and is altogether 15½ inches high, and the lip is 5½ inches diameter. This urn was full to the brim of burnt human bones, white and dry. Notwithstanding the thickness of the glass, it received a fracture in the course of excavation, which caused it to fall to pieces on being removed, and it has been with difficulty put together so as to show its size.

In this group also is represented a Bronze Lamp, with a bold acanthus leaf to form the handle, rising at the back: it stands three inches high, and with the handle is seven inches and a quarter high, eight three-quarters long, and weighs 110 ounces. The lamp, which has no external covering, is filled with some deposit in a solid body cracked in places, and the wick still remains in the mouth.

Next is a Bronze Vase (No. 2.) is of very elegant form, having a chased figured pattern round the neck, with a series of inverted cones, every alternate one being silver, inlaid. The handle is crowned with a sphynx, resting the forefeet on the necks of two birds, with long beaks; and it is terminated gracefully below with a bull's head, in relief, bound with fillets. This vessel which is of

excellent metal, is eight inches in height to the lip, and ten to the top of the handle; diameter three inches, and weight thirty-one ounces.

A Bronze Spherical Vessel (No. 3), with a rectangular handle, having an indentation in the lip within for the support of some instrument. This singularly beautiful Vase is 3½ inches to the top of the lip, and 5 inches 9-10th to the top of the handle; diameter of the body is 4½ inches, and the weight 25 ounces 10 pennyweights. It is enamelled throughout, in green, red, and blue, with foliage, tendrils, and bands; the colours retaining much of their original freshness. When discovered, this vessel was so much covered with a green incrustation, that the enamel was not in the least perceptible.

Specimens of Roman Sepulchral Relics (No. 4) discovered in one of the greater barrows at Bartlow, in the parish of Ashdon, in Essex, by Lord Maynard, in April, 1835. These were deposited in a wooden chest that had fallen in, and which occupied a hollow space, discovered by an excavation in the largest barrow. The chest, when entire, was a parallelogram; its longest side lying N.E. and S.W., and was 4 feet 2 inches long; 3 feet 8½ inches wide, and 2 feet deep. Some parts of the wood, which seemed to be oak, were four inches thick.



ENAMELLED VASE.

THE ACT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* of last Saturday contains two Orders in Council for carrying into effect the Act of last session, "for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England." By the first order, all courts for the recovery of small debts or demands under any previous acts are to be abolished on the 13th of March next, with the exception of the County Court of Middlesex, one small debt court at Bath, two at Bristol, one at Liverpool, and one at Sheffield, which are from that time to be held as county courts under the late act. The second order declares that, on the 15th of March next, the act of last session shall be put in force in every county of England and Wales, and that the whole of these counties (including all counties of cities, &c., therein contained) shall, for the purposes of the act, be divided into districts specified in the order. We have already stated that the classification of the districts will be made upon the principle adopted by the Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

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